



# ANNUAL REPORT

UPON THE  
HEALTH  
OF  
WOLVERHAMPTON

FOR THE YEAR

1934.



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BY

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## PUBLIC HEALTH OFFICERS.

### (A) MEDICAL.

Medical Officer of Health ...	R. H. H. JOLLY, M.D., B.S., (Lond.) D.P.H.
Deputy Medical Officer of Health ... ..	J. J. MURRAY, M.B., B.Ch., D.P.H.
Assistant Medical Officers (M. & C.W.) ... ..	CHRISTINA GRANT, M.B., Ch.B., D.P.H. * E. W. STRANGE, M.D.
Consulting Orthopædic Surgeon	E. A. FREEMAN, M.B., B.S., F.R.C.S., (Eng.)
Consulting Surgeon to Borough Hospital ... ..	C. V. PATRICK, F.R.C.S., (Eng.) M.B., B.Ch., (Camb.)
Consulting Obstetrician ...	S. W. MASLEN-JONES, M.S. (Lond.), F.R.C.S. (Eng.)
Public Vaccinators (and District Medical Officers) ... ..	* S. T. CROWTHER, M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P. * F. R. BYRNE QUINN, L.R.C.P., L.R.C.S. (Ed.), L.R.F.P.S. (Glas.) * C. L. SPACKMAN, M.B., Ch.B., D.P.H.

### (B) OTHERS.

Vaccination Officers ... ..	* J. J. MORRIS, * H. PENN, * N. KYNASTON.
Analyst ... ..	* F. G. D. CHALMERS, M.A., B.Sc., F.I.C.
Veterinary Inspector ... ..	* J. E. CARTWRIGHT, M.R.C.V.S.
Chief Sanitary Inspector ...	† H. DOWNES.
Meat Inspector ... ..	† A. DICKIN.
Inspector under the Sale of Food and Drugs Act ...	† G. S. REEMAN.
Inspector for Factories and Workshops, and Inspector under the Rag Flock Act ...	† E. R. BROCK.
District Sanitary Inspectors ...	† F. W. DUNSTAN. † E. H. JENKINS. † H. MATTHEWS. † L. M. BOOTH. † W. WOOD. † L. N. GREGORY. † C. H. MEDLAND.
Disinfecting Officer ... ..	G. H. LEACH.
Clerks ... ..	J. J. MORRIS. † S. MONKS. Miss N. W. HUGHES. † F. J. SEALEY. Miss V. C. WATKIS. F. SMALE. Miss F. I. CAVE, R. E. WILLIAMS, A. HUDSON. T. A. JONES. A. B. MATTHEWS.
Mental Deficiency Officer ...	Miss M. W. AVERAY-JONES.
Borough Infectious Hospital ...	Matron: Miss A. COTTON.
Inspector of Midwives ... ..	† Miss M. CARTER.
Lady Health Visitors ... ..	°† Miss D. E. TONKS. °† Mrs. M. M. TOMLIN † Mrs. W. M. HUTT. † Miss L. M. STONE. °† Miss A. HOMER. † Miss A. E. MILLER. °† Miss L. G. SWEETMAN, °† Miss M. E. OWEN. °† Miss J. DEMPSTER.
Orthopædic Nurse ... ..	Miss M. G. WADE, C.S.M.M.G. and M.E.
Sales Clerk ... ..	Miss P. MEGGITT.
Infant Welfare Clerks ... ..	* Mrs. WOODWARD. * Miss TONKS. * Mrs. DALE.

\* Part time. † Holder of the Certificate of the Royal Sanitary Institute. ‡ Certified Midwives.  
° Holder of the Health Visitors Certificate.

HEALTH OFFICES,  
TOWN HALL,  
WOLVERHAMPTON.

May, 1935.

*To the Mayor, Aldermen and Councillors of the  
County Borough of Wolverhampton.*

Mr. Mayor, Madam and Gentlemen,

I have the honour to present to you the Fourteenth Annual Report in this series on the health services of Wolverhampton. On the instructions of the Minister of Health this Report is to be an "ordinary" one and therefore the detailed arrangements of existing services are not set out if they have already been given in previous Reports.

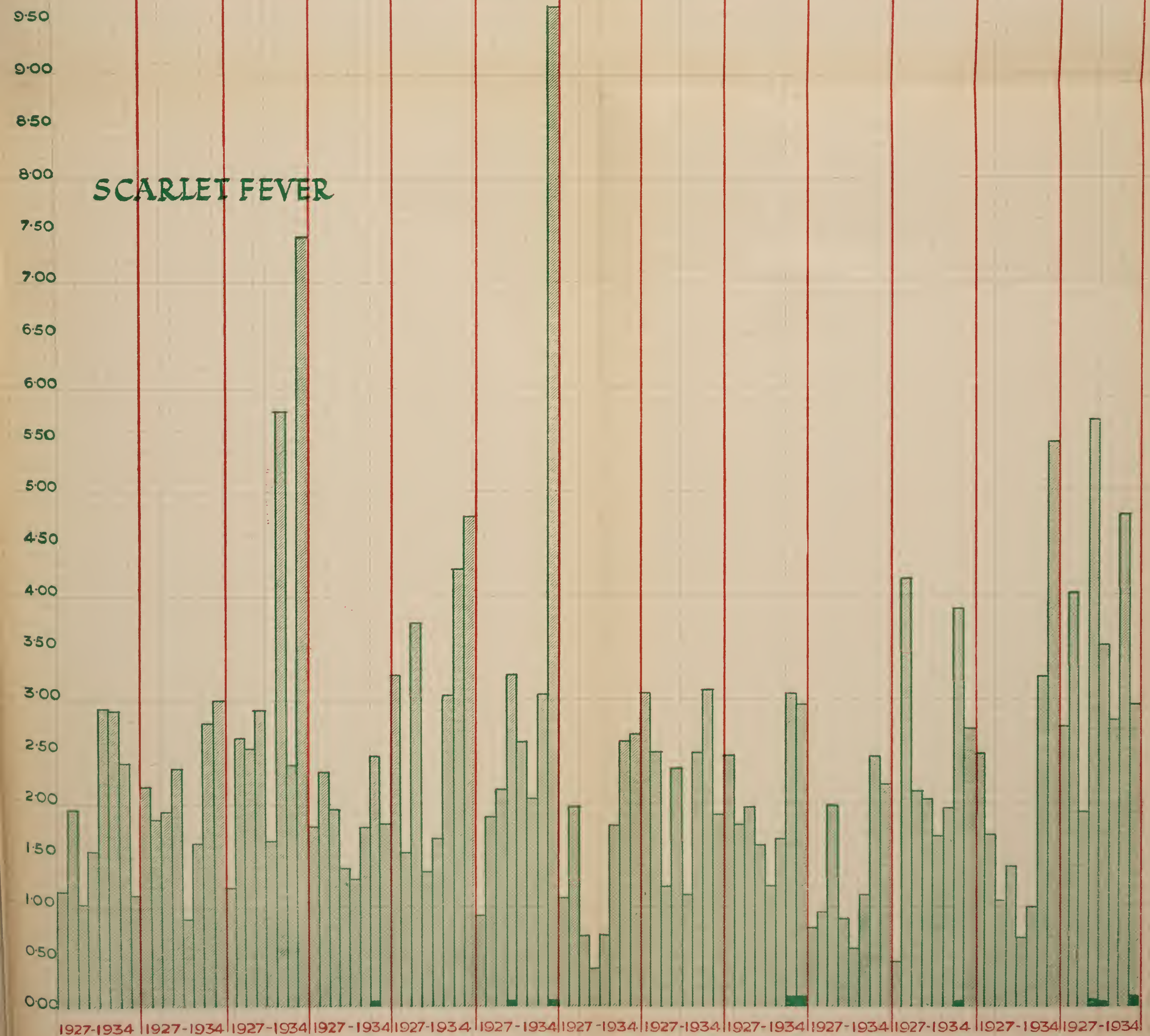
In the Annual Report for 1933 considerable space was devoted to a review of the progress that had been made since 1920. The matters to which I wish to direct particular attention on this occasion are (a) infectious diseases and (b) some of the problems and difficulties arising out of the programme of slum clearance.

In the body of the Report some reference is made to the increasing prevalence of diphtheria in the town since 1929 and particularly to the increasing number of undoubted cases of this disease that were reported in 1934. From many other parts of the country similar information has been coming in. Diphtheria was abnormally prevalent last year and many of the cases were of an extremely severe type which often proved fatal, although there was no undue delay in isolating the patient and in administering antitoxin. In the 19th century scarlet fever was considered a serious infectious disease and people were very frightened of it. At the present time many cases of scarlet fever are so extremely mild that the illness may almost pass unnoticed and the mortality from it is very slight. There has been a gradual change in the severity of scarlet fever during the past thirty years and the mortality from this disease, to-day, is only one sixth of what it was in 1900. It is well known that infectious diseases have cycles of severity although the causes are not fully understood. It may be that a race or a nation gradually becomes resistant to the organism of a certain disease which has been endemic for a long period. But whilst the severity of scarlet fever is diminishing, that of diphtheria appears to be increasing, if due



## CASE RATES AND DEATH RATES

# DIPHTHERIA







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allowances are made for the more effective methods of treatment now available. At least two recognisable types of the organism causing diphtheria are now proved to exist. One causes only a mild inflammation of the throat but the other gives rise to very severe and often fatal results in persons who are susceptible. Until about ten years ago the only effective means of combatting diphtheria was by the administration of diphtheria antitoxin (first used at the end of the last century). If injected sufficiently early in the disease and in adequate doses it would generally save the sufferer's life and if given promptly to persons who had been in contact with a case of diphtheria it produced a passive immunity to the disease which lasted for a few days or weeks. The discovery of a method of producing permanent immunity to diphtheria by the injection of a mixture of toxin and antitoxin has been a very real advance for preventive medicine. The risks of the injection are negligible; it is practically painless and there is no discomfort or other ill effects on the following day or subsequently. More than half the County Boroughs in England and Wales are now offering this form of treatment against diphtheria. As a means of safeguarding the individual against this disease it is of considerable value, but as a method of protecting the community against epidemics it cannot be really effective unless it is applied wholesale to those classes of the population who are most susceptible to diphtheria. If only (say) 30 per cent. of the child population are naturally or artificially immune to diphtheria, the disease will continue to cause epidemics and considerable loss of life. But if the percentage of immune children can be raised to 60 per cent. or 70 per cent., diphtheria will die out for lack of suitable soil on which to maintain itself. When parents are asked to permit their children to be immunised against diphtheria they are really being asked to do two things, (a) to have their children protected against the disease and (b) to assist in a measure designed to protect the whole community. There is thus a public as well as a private duty to be carried out and, in this case, the one includes the other. Although the Health Department has been offering diphtheria immunization free of charge for the past six years, the opportunity has only now presented itself for an organised campaign conducted through the schools and with the assistance of the Education Authority. It is greatly to be hoped that this mass attack will meet with a real measure of success.

Anyone who has visited the slums of Wolverhampton must realise that the housing conditions which obtain in them can no longer be tolerated. The ordinary rules of health and cleanliness cannot possibly be observed in them and it is nothing but a farce to talk about fresh air, sunlight, ventilation and the hygiene of the body to persons so severely handicapped by a bad environment and lack of the ordinary amenities of life. Considerable attention is now being drawn to the problem of vermin infested houses. It is not definitely known that bed bugs can convey disease from one person to another, although bacteriological examinations have shown that they do harbour pathogenic germs. On the other hand, fleas and lice are definitely concerned with the production of certain infectious conditions. Nevertheless, the presence of bugs in a dwelling is extremely unpleasant both because of the peculiar smell they give off and because their nocturnal habits of attack deprive persons of the proper amount of sleep. Once the bed bug has gained access to a house it is extremely difficult to eradicate because its normal habitat is in cracks and crevices in the plaster and wallpaper, behind architraves, skirting boards and picture rails, in the joints of furniture and bedsteads and other inaccessible positions. If one of a row of houses is infested, these insects can readily spread to adjoining dwellings through crevices in the brickwork, etc., thus increasing the difficulty of dealing with them. In spite of this the tenant of the bug-infested house is often chary of disclosing the fact because the presence in a house of these vermin carries with it a social stigma. They are generally conveyed from old houses to new ones in furniture and bedding and not on clothing. Another way in which they may be introduced to a house is through the medium of firewood which has been manufactured out of timbers obtained from houses which have been demolished, and a third way is through the medium of second-hand furniture. Many a clean and tidy housewife who has moved into a verminous house has been driven almost to despair by the non-success of her attempts at disinfestation and by the dread of what her neighbours would think of her. In any attempt to tackle the problem of the bed bug in connection with the demolition of unfit houses, it will be necessary to refrain from attempting to discriminate between old houses which appear to be free from these vermin and those which are manifestly infested with them. Any measures of disinfestation must be applied



uniformly to all slum houses because of the impossibility of deciding with absolute certainty whether a house is harbouring one or two bugs or whether a house is free from them. (Grossly infested houses can be detected without difficulty.) It will, therefore, be necessary to combat the ill-founded idea that bugs are a social stigma and not a misfortune. Any measures of disinfestation must be applied uniformly to all slum houses without differentiation and it will also be necessary to take steps to prevent the materials salvaged from demolished houses, and especially the woodwork, from being introduced into clean houses even in the guise of firewood. The most effective and most economical method of dealing with bugs and their eggs and preventing their transference to new Corporation houses is one which requires careful attention but it is undoubtedly a problem which requires to be faced. The Health Committee are now giving the matter most careful consideration and hope to be able to initiate an up-to-date method for the disinfestation of furniture, fittings, household goods and bedding at an early date.

My thanks are due to the Staff of the Health Department for their loyalty and for the keenness with which they have carried out their various duties during the year.

Suitable acknowledgments are made to the Borough Engineer, the Borough Treasurer, the Water Engineer, the Sewage Outfall Works Manager, the Cleansing Superintendent and the Public Assistance Officer for certain of the information published in this Report.

Once again I wish to express my indebtedness to the Chairman and Members of the Health and Maternity and Child Welfare Committees for their kind consideration and continued support.

I have the honour to be,

Your obedient servant,

R. H. H. JOLLY,

*Medical Officer of Health.*



## SECTION A.

### STATISTICS AND SOCIAL CONDITIONS OF THE AREA.

#### EXTRACTS FROM VITAL STATISTICS OF THE YEAR.

AREA OF BOROUGH	..	..	..	..	9,116 Acres.
POPULATION (Registrar-General's estimate)	..				140,300
	(Census 1931)	..			133,212
NUMBER OF INHABITED HOUSES (1934)	..				35,273
RATEABLE VALUE	..	..	..	..	£832,625
Sum represented by a Penny Rate	..	..	..		£3,187
	Total	Male	Female		
LIVE } Legitimate	-	2,202	1,167	1,035	BIRTH
BIRTHS } Illegitimate	-	56	28	28	RATE
					16·1
STILL BIRTHS	-	85	40	45	
Rate per 1,000 Total Births		..	..	..	32·0
DEATHS	...	1,582	825	757	DEATH
					RATE
					11·3
NATURAL INCREASE OF POPULATION	..				676
(Excess of births over deaths in the year)					
Deaths from Puerperal Causes	...	Deaths			
(a) Puerperal Sepsis	.	7		RATE PER	2·99
(b) Other Puerperal Causes		2	1,000	BIRTHS	0·85
DEATHS OF INFANTS UNDER	ONE YEAR PER 1,000 BIRTHS	Legitimate	..	..	58
		Illegitimate	..	..	36
		Total	..	..	57
DEATH RATE from Measles (1)	..	..	..	..	0·01
, ..	Whooping Cough (8)		..	..	0·06
, ..	Diarrhoea and Enteritis (14)				
	(under 2 years per 1,000 births)	..			6·20
, ..	Cancer (150)	..	..	..	1·07
, ..	Respiratory Tuberculosis (113)		..		0·81
, ..	all forms of Tuberculosis (126)		..		0·90

NOTE.—The figures in the above Table are those supplied by the Registrar General, and do not in all cases exactly correspond with those given in the text of this Report.

## VITAL STATISTICS.

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**Population.**—The Registrar-General's estimate of the population of Wolverhampton at the middle of 1934 was 140,300. This calculation gives an increase of 240 persons during the twelve months. The natural increase during 1934, i.e., the excess of births over deaths, was 677.

**Births.**—The total net births registered were 2,258 and the birth rate is, therefore, **16.1** per thousand population. (England and Wales 14.8.) This rate is higher than that of 1933, but lower than that of any previous year since the War. It is probable that the very marked drop in 1933 was due to the financial and economical crisis which then existed, and that the rise in 1934 is connected with the improvement in trade and industry generally. The stillbirths notified amounted to 130 but only 85 of these were registered as belonging to Wolverhampton. The total births registered in the Borough were 2,676. The difference between the registered births and the net births is explained by the number of women normally resident outside the Borough who come to institutions in the town for their confinement. It should be noted that the birth rate for Low Hill Ward was greatly in excess of the general birth rate for Wolverhampton, being 36 per thousand population. This Ward consists almost entirely of new Corporation housing estates and it has been remarked for some years that the birth rate on these new estates is abnormally high for the first few years after their development and thereafter tends slowly to decrease to the normal. The Wards with the lowest birth rate were Dunstall 11.4, St. Mark's and Merridale 11.4 and St. Peter's 11.5.

**Deaths.**—The gross deaths registered in the district were 1,940 and the deaths of residents occurring outside the district

were 98. From this total the deaths of non-residents (456) must be deducted, giving the net total of 1,582 deaths belonging to the district. The death rate per thousand population is, therefore, **11.3**. (England and Wales 11.8.) Although this figure is very low, it is not quite so good as that of 1928 (10.7) or 1933 (11.2). The Ward with the lowest death rate is Low Hill (6.3) and the comments made on Page 13 of the Annual Health Report for last year again apply. The modern type of houses which form the bulk of this ward are chiefly occupied by young persons whose expectation of life is good. St. Mary's Ward shows the highest death rate (14.9) but this is a relatively small ward and a slight increase in the number of deaths will seriously affect the rate. There is very little difference between the death rates in the other Wards with the exception of St. Philip's, which is nearly as low as Low Hill (8.7). Once again it is necessary to call attention to the relatively high death rates from respiratory diseases which obtain in the more central—and presumably the oldest—parts of the town. It is in these situations that the density of houses is the greatest, overcrowding of persons is most common and air and sunlight is restricted. In addition, the amount of suspended and deposited atmospheric impurity is greatest in these situations thus increasing the amount of foreign matters breathed into the lungs. A list of the deaths from the chief diseases at various ages will be found in Table III. It is shown that there has been a very remarkable saving of lives under five years as compared with the year 1933, but that the number of deaths of persons between 35 and 55 has correspondingly increased. Actually there were 174 deaths under five years in 1934 as compared with 233 in 1933, whilst there were 279 deaths of persons between 35 and 55 as compared with 208 in 1933. The Registrar-General points out that the death rates of different places are in no sense capable of comparison unless the age distribution is the same. For instance, the death rate of an area inhabited mainly by persons who had retired from business would be bound to differ very considerably from that of a rapidly expanding town occupied to a large extent by couples with young families. A correction factor has, therefore, been calculated which can be applied to the death rates and will eliminate the effect of the varying age distribution. The crude and corrected death rates of the various County Boroughs in the Midlands for 1934 are given overleaf:—



	Crude Death Rate.	Registrar-General's Correction Factor.	Standardized Death Rate.
Gloucester .....	10.8	... .93	10.0
Northampton ...	11.4	... .96	10.9
Derby .....	10.9	... 1.04	11.3
Burton-on-Trent..	11.6	... .98	11.4
Dudley .....	9.9	... 1.16	11.5
Leicester .....	11.7	... 1.01	11.9
Smethwick .....	10.6	... 1.14	12.0
Coventry .....	10.0	... 1.21	12.1
Birmingham .....	11.0	... 1.10	12.1
WOLVERHAMPTON	11.3	... 1.08	12.2
Walsall .....	11.0	... 1.12	12.3
Nottingham .....	12.3	... 1.03	12.7
Worcester .....	14.3	... .89	12.7
West Bromwich..	11.5	... 1.14	13.1
Stoke-on-Trent ...	11.7	... 1.22	14.3

**Infant Mortality.**—Once again it is most satisfactory to be able to record that the infant mortality in Wolverhampton for 1934 was the lowest on record, namely, **57 deaths under one year per thousand births**. This figure is lower than that of England and Wales as a whole, which was ~~59~~<sup>59</sup>; it is also considerably lower than Wolverhampton's previous best, which was a rate of 60 in 1929. The net total deaths under one year were 129, a decrease of 32 on those for the preceding year. Reference to Table VI. will show that 69 of these were due to conditions arising before birth, e.g., prematurity and congenital malformations, and also that 57 of these deaths occurred within the first few days of life. Whooping cough accounted for 2 deaths, diphtheria for 1 and meningitis for 2. The deaths from bronchitis and pneumonia (12) are remarkably low, only one-third of those recorded in 1933. The total deaths of babies under four weeks of age shows but little variation from that of the previous two years, and the neo-natal mortality is 33.7 deaths under four weeks per thousand births. This is another indication of the necessity for further investigation into the causes of premature birth which plays such a large part in this wastage of infant life.

## SECTION B.

### GENERAL PROVISION OF HEALTH SERVICES IN THE AREA.

1. (i) **Staff.**

(See page 3.)

(ii) (a) **Laboratory Facilities.**

The same arrangements obtain as were detailed in last year's Report.

(b) **Ambulance Facilities.**

There is no change to report. The ambulance arrangements for the district are adequate.

(c) **Home Nursing.**

The existing arrangements continue unchanged.

(d) **Clinics and Treatment Centres.**

A complete list of these is submitted in tabular form below:

Name and situation	Accommodation	By whom provided
<b>Child Welfare Centres :—</b>		
(1) Lea Road Clinic.	3 sessions a week	Local Authority
(2) Ward Street Clinic.	3       "       "	"       "
(3) Cong. School, Stafford St.	3       "       "	"       "
(4) Park Lane Clinic       ...	3       "       "	"       "
5) Moseley Village Clinic   ...	1       "       "	"       "
(6) Penn Road Clinic       ...	1       "       "	"       "
<b>Ante-Natal Clinics :—</b>		
Lea Road Clinic.	1       "       "	"       "
Ward Street Clinic.	1       "       "	"       "
Park Lane Clinic       ..	1       "       "	"       "
Cong. School, Stafford St.	1       "       "	"       "
<b>School Clinics :</b>		
Education Offices, North St.	Open daily	"       "
Old Council Offices, Heath Town.       ...	"       "	"       "
Moseley Village       ...	1 session a week	"       "
<b>Orthopædic Clinic :—</b>		
Ward Street Clinic.       ...	Open daily	"       "
<b>Artificial Sunlight Clinic :—</b>		
The Royal Hospital.       ..	"       "	The Royal Hospital
<b>V.D. Treatment Centre :—</b>		
The Royal Hospital.       ...	"       "	"       "
<b>Tuberculosis Dispensary :—</b>		
Bell Street...       ...	"       "	Joint Tuberculosis Committee

(c) **Hospitals.**

<b>Public.</b>	New Cross Hospital	...	575 beds.
<b>Voluntary.</b>	The Royal Hospital	... ..	230 beds, and
	The Women's Hospital		
	(maternity and gynaeccology)		63 beds.
	The Eye Infirmary	... ..	51 beds.

There have been no changes in the hospital services during 1934, though plans have been drawn up for a new Admission Block and extensions to the medical officers' quarters at New Cross Hospital.

2. (i) The Municipal Hospital at New Cross (formerly the Poor Law Hospital) is administered by the Public Assistance Committee.

(ii) The arrangements for Poor Law medical out-relief were given in the Annual Reports for 1932 and 1933.

The Public Assistance Officer has kindly supplied me with comparative statistics of the persons and cases receiving out-relief on the last week of each month during 1933 and 1934, and also of the number of persons in receipt of medical out-relief during the same periods. The mean of these figures for the whole year gives the following result:—

(a) Mean number of Persons and of Cases receiving Out-Relief:—

Year.		Cases.	Persons.
1933	...	1170	2504
1934	...	1286	2650

(b) Mean number of Persons receiving Medical Out-Relief only:—

Year.		Persons.
1933	...	320
1934	...	308

It would thus seem that there was some increase in the families receiving out-relief during 1934, but a slight decrease in those receiving medical out-relief only.

(iii) **Institutional Provision for the Care of Mental Defectives.**—Considerable difficulty is still being experienced in obtaining suitable institutional accommodation for some of these cases. A



long term agreement exists with the Committee of Great Barr Park Colony for the reception of 35 Wolverhampton cases, but vacancies are not always available when required and places are only offered to cases considered to be suitable. In addition to Great Barr, cases are also being placed in several other colonies up and down the country, but it is always extremely difficult to obtain a vacancy for the low-grade or troublesome case for whom institutional care is particularly important.

In view of the shortage of beds throughout the country and the prospect that the number of institutional cases would increase, it was decided that it was necessary for Wolverhampton either to possess a colony of its own or to own a share in one. Protracted negotiations were conducted with Walsall and West Bromwich (the Authorities who are now joint owners of Great Barr Colony) for the purpose of entering into partnership with them. After nearly a year's discussion these negotiations fell through and the possibility was then considered of joining up with other authorities in the neighbourhood who might be considering the provision of institutional accommodation for their mental defectives. Meetings of representatives of several interested authorities were held and it was eventually decided to go forward with a scheme for building a new institution for 550 to 600 beds (with room for extensions if necessary) somewhere to the south of Wolverhampton. The Authorities who are at present supporting the scheme are Worcestershire County Council, Worcester City, Smethwick, Dudley, Burton-on-Trent and Wolverhampton. Provisional plans of a joint institution have already been drawn up, certain sites selected, and estimates of the capital and running costs prepared.

There will be very material advantages to be gained from the joint ownership of an institution capable of accommodating all classes of mental defectives. This Authority will have a voice in its management; it will be able to concentrate all its cases there instead of separating them out in a number of colonies; the relatives will have improved and cheaper facilities for visiting an institution which is close at hand, and each authority will be able to keep in much closer touch with their cases and possibly to establish some system of boarding-out after a period of training in the colony.



## MATERNITY AND CHILD WELFARE.

### 1. Midwifery and Maternity Service.

#### (a) Midwives.

The list of midwives who notified their intention to practise in the Borough during 1934 is as follows:—

Trained midwives working in institutions	18
Trained midwives working independently	34
Bona-fide midwives                    ...                    ...                    ...	2
Total                    ...	<hr/> 54 <hr/>

The two bona-fide midwives are both getting on in years and rarely take cases, although they still notify their intention to practise. The ratio of practising midwives to births and still-births notified is 1 to 52. The annual number of births notified by midwives was 2,223, or a ratio of 1 to 41.

The Inspector of Midwives reports as follows with regard to the midwives in the area:—

“ The year has not been without incident. The work of the midwives generally has been satisfactory and those who do send their patients to the Ante-natal Clinics find very great help from them. Not so many midwives avail themselves of the Clinics as one would wish. Also quite a number of the older mothers still have the old scorn of any ante-natal supervision whatever. The young mothers are keen and often attend quite of their own accord. One of the older uncertified midwives died in March. This leaves only two of those midwives who were working in 1902 on our local list of independent working midwives. Neither of these do much work—only taking an occasional emergency case—though they notify their intention to practise in Wolverhampton each year. The midwives still find it difficult in many cases to get their fees though these are very much lower than in some other large towns. The present day State Certified midwife does much more individual nursing and supervision than the old type of midwife and her training and experience are of great value. The old midwives in 1904 charged from 5/- to 7/6 for 10 days’

attendance. The present State Certified midwives charge from a minimum of £1 5s. 0d. for the same period, but from their training and experience and the time put in on each case it is still far below its real value."

One midwife was reported to the Central Midwives Board during the year for a serious breach of the rules and was placed on probation. In consequence of further unsatisfactory reports of her conduct, the Board caused her name to be removed from the roll in January, 1935.

The Medical Officer of Health attended a meeting of all the midwives in the town in October, 1934, and explained to them the effect of the various alterations in the revised Rules of the Central Midwives Board which had just come into force.

#### (b) **Maternal Mortality.**

There was a considerable rise in the number of maternal deaths during 1934. Of a total of 10, there were 4 due to Sepsis and 6 to other causes. All maternal deaths continue to be carefully investigated and confidential reports on each are sent to the Ministry of Health. Details of the 10 maternal deaths are as follows:—

1. The ante-natal care of this patient was undertaken by her doctor. The general condition was below normal. Delivery was instrumental. The temperature rose on the fourth day after confinement. The patient was admitted to Hospital on the sixth day and died from Septicæmia on the tenth day. An intra uterine swab yielded growths of *Staphylococcus Aureus*.

2. Ante-natal care in this case was undertaken by the midwife who urged the patient to consult a doctor, because of rather small measurements. This the patient refused to do in view of the fact that her previous labour had been normal. During labour a doctor was summoned because of uterine inertia. Instrumental delivery was attempted unsuccessfully, and the patient was removed to Hospital. The child was found to be dead, delivery having been completed after Craniotomy. Peritonitis developed and the patient died. Intra uterine swabs yielded growths of *Staphylococci*.

3. This patient attended her doctor during the ante-natal period. Nothing abnormal occurred apart from Albuminuria during the last week

of pregnancy. Instruments were applied unsuccessfully when labour had lasted for approximately 14 hours. The patient was removed to Hospital where, labour having proceeded for 24 hours, forceps delivery of a still-born child took place. An adherent placenta was removed manually. The patient died suddenly 12 hours after delivery from obstetric shock.

4. In this case there was no ante-natal care, neither midwife nor doctor having been engaged. A midwife was summoned after labour had commenced. The midwife in turn summoned a doctor, because of delay in labour, and he accomplished a difficult breech delivery. The temperature rose three days after confinement. The patient was removed to Hospital, but Peritonitis developed and finally Septic Broncho Pneumonia. Intra uterine swabs yielded Hæmolytic Streptococci.

5. This was a case of abortion of a three months' pregnancy, which took place in a Hospital about thirty miles from Wolverhampton. The temperature rose on the fifth day, but following treatment was normal by the seventh day after delivery, and remained so until the fourteenth day when the patient asked to be discharged. This was granted on condition that she would go to bed at home. She returned to her home in Wolverhampton where she was seen by a doctor. Ten days later the condition became bad again and removal to Hospital took place. Pelvic Cellulitis was diagnosed. The condition slowly improved, but again two weeks later a recrudescence occurred. An operation was performed during which the patient had an attack of Syncope, which proved fatal.

6. This was a case of abortion. Neither doctor nor midwife was present. A doctor was subsequently called in, the patient having complained of sore throat. Two days later the patient was removed to Hospital where she died from Toxæmia, due to Peritonitis following septic abortion. The verdict at the inquest was "Death due to natural causes."

7. Ante-natal care of this patient was undertaken by the doctor. Delivery was breech and forceps were not used. The temperature rose on the fifth day and the patient was removed to Hospital. The condition became worse and the patient developed Septicæmia and died seventeen days after delivery. Intra uterine swabs yielded profuse growths of Hæmolytic Streptococci.

8. This patient attended a Hospital ante-natal clinic. She appeared to be perfectly healthy. Normal delivery after an easy labour took place in Hospital, but half-an-hour afterwards and before delivery of the placenta, the patient collapsed. The condition did not improve and death took place twelve hours later, the cause being obstetric shock.

9. This patient attended the municipal ante-natal clinic. The general condition was very poor and there was extensive heart disease.



Treatment in Hospital for some time prior to confinement in Hospital was advised. The patient co-operated well, but despite these precautions she died from Cardiac Failure six days after being delivered normally of a living child.

10. This patient made two attendances at the municipal ante-natal clinic. Her physical condition was good, but her mental ability was poor. The patient went into Hospital when she was seven months pregnant, premature labour having commenced. Three days later she was delivered normally of a stillborn hydrocephalic foetus. The placenta was adherent and was removed manually. The temperature rose and the condition became gradually worse. Death occurred seven days later from Toxæmia and Acute Endometritis.

There are several inferences to be drawn from the ten brief summaries given above. At least two of these deaths appear to have come about because of the failure of the woman to co-operate and refusal to avail herself of the suggestions made in the interests of her own safety.

In one or two cases the comments that naturally arise are that an attempt was made to hurry the birth of the child which appears to have prejudiced the safety of the mother. It is often difficult for a busy medical man to resist the entreaties of the patient and her relatives to "hurry things up" but there are other methods now available for the relief of pain and distress and any operative interference carried out in the patient's own home is likely to be fraught with increased risks.

In two of the above ten cases death followed an abortion. There are grounds for the assumption that many of these cases of abortion are the result of interference but the necessary proof is always difficult to obtain.

#### (c) **Puerperal Infection.**

Notifications of puerperal infection were as follows:—

Puerperal Pyrexia: thirty-one cases, nine of which were removed to Hospital after notification, and sixteen of which were notified from institutions in the district.

Puerperal Fever: sixteen cases, eleven of which were removed to Hospital after notification, and two of which were notified from institutions.

Three of the above were cases in which the patient, although normally resident outside the Borough, came into an institution in the district for her confinement. These 3 outside cases have been excluded from the routine investigations carried out, of which the following is a brief summary:—

Fourteen cases of puerperal pyrexia and 3 of puerperal fever were confined in institutions in the district (including maternity homes) and 4 were removed to Hospital for treatment. For 5 cases of puerperal pyrexia and 5 of puerperal fever a doctor had been engaged for the confinement. Eight of these women were subsequently removed to Hospital. The remaining 7 cases had been confined by a midwife with or without the assistance of a doctor called in in emergency. Hæmolytic streptococci were isolated from intra uterine swabs in 6 cases.

(d) **Ante-Natal Clinics.** (Table X.)

The attendances at the ante-natal clinics are being maintained. There were 506 new cases as compared with 513 in 1933 and 432 in 1932 and the actual number of women attending was approximately the same as in 1933. The drop, therefore, in the number of attendances is more apparent than real and is not due to the attendances being any less regular but is due to the fact that it was found more satisfactory for all concerned to ask those mothers in whom pregnancy was taking a normal course to attend less frequently so that more time might be devoted to abnormal cases requiring close attention. That factor alone accounts for the smaller aggregate number of attendances. The ante-natal clinic at Stafford Street is still less successful than those at the other three centres, but the reason for this is by no means apparent at the moment. Until last summer the rooms available for it were not particularly satisfactory for the purpose but extensions and alterations have now taken place which should obviate these drawbacks.

On the whole the mothers seem very grateful for the help and advice given to them by the various members of the staff and not the least helpful factor is the feeling of confidence which ensues. This feeling, with resulting freedom from worry, is especially appreciated by the mother who is having her first baby. The



stimulating effect also of contact with others who are in a similar state of health to themselves is by no means a negligible factor in preventing introspection and maintaining a balanced outlook.

The importance of the possibility that some of the mothers attending the ante-natal clinics might be suffering from venereal disease is not overlooked and full advantage is taken of the facilities which are available in Wolverhampton for diagnosis and treatment. In all cases where, either because of the previous history or because of the present condition, suspicion of syphilis is aroused, a sample of blood is sent to the V.D. Laboratory. It is satisfactory to note that during the past few years there have been very few positive results and out of 7 blood samples submitted during 1934, two only were weakly positive. Of these one was negative by the Kahn test. During the year also one mother who attended the ante-natal clinic was already a patient at the V.D. Dispensary. She attended both places regularly throughout her pregnancy.

Similar precautions are taken with regard to suspected gonorrhoea and although smears have been submitted from time to time a positive result is rarely obtained. Sometimes instead of smears being submitted a patient is sent direct to the V.D. Clinic. There were 4 such cases during 1934 and in none of these was the condition diagnosed as being one of gonorrhoea.

(e) **Maternity Hospitals.**

There is no change in the arrangements detailed in the previous reports. There were 84 women admitted to the maternity wards of the Municipal Hospital for their confinements on the recommendations of the Medical Officers of the ante-natal clinic. In addition confinements took place in maternity homes—158 at No. 1, Bath Road, 17 at the Mrs. Legge Memorial Home for unmarried mothers, and 29 at Cleveland House V.D. Hostel. These three institutions are all subsidized by the Corporation.

2. **Institutional Provision for Mothers and Children.**

None.

3. **Health Visitors.** (Table XIII.)

A slight revision of the districts of the Health Visitors was made during 1933 and the Moseley Village district was combined

with the East district, but otherwise the work continued on its usual lines. The Health Visitors were able to pay an increased number of visits both to infants and to toddlers during the year and their total visits exceeded those recorded in 1933 by 2,291. In view of the difficulty in securing the attendance of toddlers at the clinics it is worth noting that more than half the total routine visits were paid to children over one year. Special visits include those paid to cases of ophthalmia neonatorum. Whenever a case of this disease is reported a Health Visitor always calls to see if she can be of assistance and in many instances she pays daily visits for a period in order to carry out the medical treatment that has been ordered should the mother be unable to do this herself.

There is little that is fresh to report about the work of the infant welfare centres. The progress of slum clearance is being reflected in the distribution of the attendances at the various clinics. That situated near the new housing estate at Low Hill shows a progressive increase in numbers, whilst there is a slight falling off in the attendances at the clinics nearest the centre of the town and in particular at Ward Street where a very large clearance scheme is in actual progress. (See Table X.) The four main centres are open for five sessions in every two weeks, i.e., two sessions every week and one additional session every alternate week, for infant welfare work. The two subsidiary centres at Moseley Village and Penn are each open once a week. These sessions are exclusive of those devoted to sewing-classes, lectures, etc.

#### 4. **Infant Life Protection.**

During 1934, the Health Visitors in their capacity as Infant Life Protection Visitors had under supervision 39 children, to whom 155 visits were paid. There were 8 new cases entered on the books—7 were transferred to the care of their mothers, 3 were legally adopted, 1 child died, on whom an inquest was held at which it was found death was due to broncho pneumonia, and 1 child was removed to a foster-mother in another area. Of the 27 remaining on the books on December 31st, 1934, 6 attend school and 14 are on the Infant Welfare Register.

#### 5. **Adoption Orders.**

Reports were submitted to the magistrates in connection with 8 infants and in each case an Adoption Order was made, the



Maternity and Child Welfare Committee being appointed guardian ad litem of the infant.

#### 6. **Orthopædic Treatment.** (Table XXXVI.)

There was a considerable increase in the number of cases referred to the joint orthopædic clinic during the year. The majority of these were postural defects and acquired deformities for which remedial exercises and class instruction were ordered. It would be an advantage if more central premises could be found for the orthopædic clinic with a larger room in which bigger classes could be held.

School-children seen at the clinic for the first time	...	...	...	...	196
Child under five years of age seen at the clinic for the first time	...	...	...	...	68
					<hr/>
				Total	... 264
					<hr/>
Attendances of school-children	...	...	...	...	4,426
Attendances of children under five years	...	...	...	...	1,681
					<hr/>
				Total	... 6,107
					<hr/>

#### 7. **Nursing Homes.**

The condition of the Nursing Homes in the Borough continues to be satisfactory. One application for registration was received and granted, thus bringing the number of registered Homes up to 16. Of these 12 are purely Maternity Homes and 1 is purely a Nursing Home, the remaining 3 being registered for medical and surgical cases as alternatives to taking maternity cases. Altogether there are 58 maternity beds and 37 medical or surgical beds. This number exceeds the present demand with the result that some of the Homes have recently had very few patients. During the year one Home applied for the registration of 2 extra maternity beds. This was granted. No infringement of the Nursing Homes Registration Act or of the Bye-laws was reported during the year.

## SECTION C.

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### SANITARY CIRCUMSTANCES OF THE AREA.

#### (a) **Meteorology.** (Table I.)

The year 1934 maintained a continuance of those conditions of relative drought which had prevailed in 1933. The total rainfall was 23.66 inches or 3.91 inches less than the average. There was a very marked decrease in the precipitation record in February, May, June and July, February being the driest month with a rainfall of only .32 inches. Heavy snow fell on October 31st and the wettest month of the year was December with a rainfall of 4.44 inches. Although the maximum temperatures recorded during the summer months were not quite so high as in 1933, there were several very warm spells, the most noteworthy being that from July 8th to the 12th during which a shade temperature of 88.0° was recorded. In the early autumn a shade temperature of 79.2° was reached on September 14th. No very severe cold spells were recorded during the year, but a maximum of five to six degrees of frost was noted on several occasions during January, February and March.

In the summer of 1934 the meteorological station maintained by the Health Committee was transferred from a site just inside the entrance to the West Park to a more suitable one near the band-stand; where it was considered that it would be less liable to interference by human agencies. The deposit gauge for measuring atmospheric pollution was also removed from the Education Offices to the same site.

#### (b) **Water.**

The water supplies of the town are satisfactory in quality and quantity and there was no local restriction on the amount consumed in 1934, in spite of water shortage in many other parts of the country. The three sources of supply are deep borings at Cosford, Tettenhall and Dimmingsdale, together with a small quantity of water from the brook at Cosford. The Water Engineer has pointed out that a slight error occurred in the previous Report when describing the various districts supplied by water from the several sources. The following is a correct statement:—

“ The northern half of the Borough and the south-west corner are normally supplied with Dimmingsdale water, but occasionally with mixed Tettenhall and Cosford water, and the remainder of the Borough, including the central shopping district, is normally supplied with mixed Tettenhall and Cosford water and occasionally with Dimmingsdale water.”

Samples of water from (A), (B) and (C) are taken each month for bacteriological and chemical analysis. A summary of the results is as follows:—

Sample A represents mixed waters from Cosford and Tettenhall which normally supply the northern part of the town with or without the addition of some of the Dimmingsdale water;

Sample B represents water from the Dimmingsdale Works which normally supply the southern portion of the Borough and the south-west district;

Sample C represents water from the works at Cosford.

Chemical Examination.	Sample A.	Sample B.	Sample C.
	Parts per 100,000.		
(a) Total Solid Matter dried at 212° F. ... ..	30.24	33.28	28.16
(b) Free and Saline Ammonia	—	—	—
(c) Albuminoid Ammonia ...	.0028	.001	.0028
(d) Nitric Nitrogen ...	.349	.519	.416
(e) Chlorine ... ..	3.3	1.891	3.635
(f) Oxygen absorbed in 4 hrs. at 80° F. ... ..	.0216	.003	.0226
(g) Hardness before boiling...	7.507	9.498	5.85
(h) Hardness after boiling...	10.707	11.601	10.97
<b>Bacteriological Examination.</b>			
(a) Total organisms per c.c. at 37° C. ... ..	3.92	2.82	9.75
(b) B. Coli in 100 c.c. ...	Absent	Absent	Absent

Four samples of water were taken from the shallow wells which provide the only available supply to certain houses situated in Bushbury district; the precis of the Public Analyst's report and the result of the subsequent informal action taken in each case, under Section 70 of the Public Health Act, 1875, are shown overleaf:—



No. of Sample.	No. of Houses Supplied.	Analyst's Report.	Result of Subsequent Action.
1/34	2	" Unsafe for drinking purposes."	Well closed: Corporation supply laid on.
2/34	1 (van)	" " "	Demolition order made; quashed on appeal.
3/34	2	" Unsuitable for drinking "	Wells closed: main supply not available: action pending under Housing Act.

Action with regard to the provision of a separate tap inside each house in lieu of common standpipes situated in the yards was continued and a further 215 houses were provided with such an amenity during the year.

One hundred and fifteen cases of waste of water from defective water fittings were referred to the Water Engineer.

### (c) **Drainage and Sewerage.**

The Borough Engineer states that the following sewerage works were carried out in 1934:—

1. The Upper Penn sewerage scheme was completed. Details of this work were given in the previous Annual Report.

2. The S.W. interceptor on the Marston Road Estate was enlarged.

3. Foul and storm water valley sewers were constructed through the Fallings Park Estate.

4. Foul and storm water sewers were laid in Dunstall Avenue.

5. The foul sewer in Penn Road was re-laid.

In addition to the above, extensive storm water drainage schemes were undertaken at Moseley Village, Bushbury, Warstones Road, Finchfield Lane, Steelhouse Lane, Major Street and Mount Road.

The new sewage disposal works at the Barnhurst were fully described in last year's Report. The year 1934 has been mainly concerned with minor troubles and details incidental to new works. The detritus tanks and screens at the Merry Hill Sewage Works have been re-constructed and arrangements are now in hand for the disposal of sludge by means of a centrifugal pump.

The 110 cesspools known to be in existence at the end of 1933 were further reduced by the abolition of four of them during the year. One house and the farm buildings occupied therewith was found to be without proper drainage—all the waste water being untreated and discharged into a brook. As no sewer was available in this case the provision of a proper cesspool was insisted upon, thus bringing the number of cesspools known to be in use at the end of the year to 107. This figure will be reduced at an early date in view of various extensions to the sewers now in progress.

The drains in connection with 173 houses were tested by the smoke test and 48 by the colour test and, as a result of subsequent notices the drains were reconstructed in 189 cases. Apart from actual tests of drainage systems 287 drains were found to be obstructed and in 42 of these cases the necessary cleansing was carried out by the Corporation under the default powers embodied in Section 82 of the local Act of 1925.

A further sixty-five houses were provided with a separate sink inside the house to replace sinks provided in detached washhouses which were common to two or more houses.

#### (d) **Rivers and Streams.**

That section of the Smestow Brook which had not been dealt with in 1933 was widened to 20 feet and slightly deepened. This brook has now been reconstructed over the whole of its course within the Borough boundaries. The Borough Engineer also states that a number of complaints have been received of alleged pollution of streams by heavy oil and paraffin. In each case every effort has been made to trace the offender and in almost all instances the manufacturers from whose works the pollution was escaping have taken steps to remedy the nuisance.

**(e) Closet Accommodation.**

Immediately a sufficient sewer and water supply becomes available to any premises in connection with which privy middens, pail or waste-water closet accommodation exists, action is taken to secure conversion to the clean water system. The following figures summarise the position in this respect to date:—

CONVERSIONS TO CLEAN WATER SYSTEM.			
Type of Closets Converted.		Number Converted.	
		During 1934.	Total to date.
Waste Water Closets	...	52	8,142
Pail or Pan Closets	...	10	9,958
Privies or Privy Middens	...	1	42 (since Jan., 1926)
Trough Closets	... ..	4	32 ( " " " )
Totals		67	18,174
Additional W.C.'s Provided to Existing Premises during 1934			
Additional Urinals	..	..	..
			114
			12

In addition, two Privy Middens were converted into Pail Closets, there being no sewer available.

The undermentioned figures constitute a summary of the various types of sanitary conveniences—other than clean water closets, known to be in use at the end of the year:—

Privies or Privy Middens	...	...	17
Pail or Pan Closets	...	...	161
*Pail Closets for temporary use	...	...	35
Waste Water Closets	...	...	Nil

\*During the progress of building and other external constructional works.

**(f) Public Refuse.**

The Cleansing Superintendent has kindly submitted the following information:—

“In order to deal effectively with the collection of sewage from cess-pools, the Cleansing Committee have purchased a mechanical cess-pool emptier which carries out the work expeditiously and deals with all the cess-pools in the Borough. All cess-pool content is brought to the Cleansing Department's



Depot at Crown Street and discharged direct into the sewers; nothing is deposited on the land.

Approximately 70 per cent. of the town's refuse is dealt with by controlled tipping and this continues to prove a satisfactory and economical proposal. Large areas of waste land are being re-claimed in this way. The remainder of the refuse is burnt in the destructor."

Under the terms of the Wolverhampton Corporation Act, 1928, on April 1st, 1929, all ashbins in use in connection with private dwellings in the Borough became the property of the Corporation, who were thereafter responsible for their maintenance and renewal. At the commencement of the scheme there were a large number of inferior and dilapidated dust-bins in use, and the replacement of these was such a heavy burden on the dust-bin fund that it was found necessary to make an initial annual charge of 2/- per bin for maintenance. Now that practically all the dust-bins are of standard pattern it has been possible to make successive reductions in the maintenance rate. As from April, 1935, this rate will be further reduced to 10d. per bin per annum. It may, therefore, be said that this scheme is proving highly successful to property owners and to the Corporation alike. New areas taken over in 1933 have been rapidly cleared of dilapidated bins and new ones substituted. Reports of the existence of worn-out bins in actual use are rare, pointing to the fact that this type of receptacle has been effectively dealt with.

During the year four further ashpits were converted into receptacles to receive dust-bins, making the total to date 686. In practice it is found in connection with the poorer type of property that when ashpits are converted in this manner the receptacles are still utilised to accommodate surplus refuse and—to mention a more serious aspect, children frequently play inside the compartment particularly during inclement weather. Complete demolition of the structures is, therefore, desirable and action in this direction resulted in the demolition of forty-six of such structures during the year.

A further twenty-five existing houses were provided with the approved type of dust bin and details passed to the Cleansing and Rates Department respectively.



## **SANITARY INSPECTION OF THE AREA.**

By HAROLD DOWNES, Chief Sanitary Inspector.

### **(a) General Routine Work.**

A detailed summary of the routine inspection work carried out by the District Inspectors is given under Table XVII. on page 75 of this report, an analysis of the sanitary defects that were reported—under Table XVIII. on page 76, and the notices served in respect of such defects are summarised under Table XIX. on page 77. An analysis of the various improvements obtained by compliance with the notices issued by the Department, is given under Table XX. on pages 78 and 79.

### **(b) Factories, Workshops, Workplaces and Outworkers.**

The five Tables of the work carried out under the Factory and Workshops Acts and associated legislation given under Table XVI. on pages 73 and 74, fully summarise the routine work in this direction.

### **(c) Shops Act, 1934.**

This Act, which came into operation on the 30th December, 1934, embodies very important powers regarding the arrangements for the health and comfort of shop workers. These particular powers impose further responsibilities upon Sanitary Authorities with reference to the provision and maintenance of suitable means of providing and maintaining the satisfactory ventilation, lighting and temperature of every workroom and shop, and the provision of sufficient sanitary accommodation and washing facilities in connection therewith. Where it is impracticable by reason of restricted accommodation or other special circumstances to provide the latter two amenities, a certificate of exemption must be obtained from the Sanitary Authority to this effect.

These provisions are far-reaching and will necessitate special attention during the forthcoming year.

### **(d) Overcrowding.**

Little improvement can be claimed with regard to alleviating the overcrowded condition of the working-class dwellings; this is due primarily to the financial circumstances of a large proportion of the families concerned. Where houses erected under the

Housing Act, 1930, are found to be redundant serious cases of overcrowding where rent relief will be necessary are passed to the Housing Manager; unfortunately, however, there have been no redundant new houses during the past year and it appears impossible to secure any material improvement in this direction until the Bill which is now before Parliament is duly entered on the Statute Book. Such legislation has long been overdue as it not only embodies a practical means of remedying overcrowding, but also prohibits the occupation of a working-class house so as to be overcrowded.

Although no special investigation was made during the year to discover cases of overcrowding, 248 houses were nevertheless found to be overcrowded. Of these cases:—

- 43 were abated by displacements from individual unfit houses.
- 23 were abated by displacements under the Walsall Street (West) Clearance Scheme.
- 31 were abated after service of informal notices.
- 6 were abated after service of statutory notices.
- 4 were abated after the institution of legal proceedings.

A further 116 cases will be remedied in due course by displacements under the proposed Walsall Street (East) Clearance Scheme.

The Bill referred to above requires a survey of the District to be made, to ascertain details of houses overcrowded according to the schedule in the Bill. Such a survey has not as yet been attempted, but it is interesting at this stage to consider the under-mentioned figures given in the returns of the Registrar General in connection with the 1931 census as affecting Wolverhampton.

### CENSUS RETURNS: 1931.

#### 1. Number of Families in Occupation of Houses.

No. of Families in Occupation	Structurally Separate Dwellings of:—							All Sizes
	1 Room	2 Rooms	3 Rooms	4 Rooms	5 Rooms	6-8 Rooms	9 or more Rooms	
1	24	667	1,811	10,475	9,752	6,327	399	29,455
2	—	2	15	413	543	362	19	1,354
3 or more	—	—	1	2	13	40	21	77
Total occupied Dwellings	24	669	1,827	10,890	10,308	6,729	439	30,886
No. Families therein	24	671	1,844	11,308	10,881	7,191	518	32,437



The foregoing Table shows that no less than 1,431 dwelling houses were occupied by two or more families in 1931 and a further study of the figures given in the same Report shows that on the date upon which the census was taken there were 1,766 houses overcrowded (according to Table 1 of the first schedule of the Bill referred to); the extension of the Borough since the date of the census, however, must be borne in mind, and also the fact that this figure does not include any house that may be overcrowded purely on the grounds that the accommodation available is not adequate to permit the proper separation of the sexes for sleeping purposes. The increase in the figure by the addition of these cases will, however, probably be offset during the re-housing proposals under the Bill by the decanting process which should take place by the accommodation in existing houses thus vacated being available to remedy overcrowding in other overcrowded houses of a smaller type.

(e) **Smoke Abatement.**

Several complaints of the excessive emission of smoke were received, but these were not always confirmed by the observations of the Inspector.

The District Inspectors made 98 half-hour observations on various factory chimneys during the year and the emission of black smoke was found to be excessive on ten occasions, the emission being serious in six of these cases. The firms were first approached by offers of advice, and informal notices were only served upon the offenders after a repetition of the excessive emission; in six cases subsequent observations showed the desired improvement and in two cases the firms concerned have carried out alterations to their furnace and flue, whilst the proprietors of the remaining firm are considering renewal of the boiler.

On the 1st July the atmosphere pollution gauge, which has not been in working order for some months, and was previously installed in the centre of the town, was repaired and transferred—together with the other meteorological instruments, to a more open site in the West Park. The results of the investigation of atmospheric impurity as shown by this gauge will be found in Table I. on page 63.

(f) **Canal Boats.**

The following details are those embodied in the Annual Report



of the Chief Sanitary Inspector for year ending 31st December, 1934, submitted to the Ministry of Health in compliance with Section 3 of the Canal Boats Act, 1884:—

2. During the year under review, 513 Boats have been inspected. The occupants comprised:—

ADULTS—Males	...	627	CHILDREN—Males	...	244
Females	...	480	Females	...	276
		<hr/>			<hr/>
Total	...	1,107	Total	...	520
		<hr/>			<hr/>
TOTAL Number of Occupants ... 1,627					

3. With regard to the general conditions of the Boats, in 14 cases water was found percolating into the cabins and 26 other dilapidations in connection with the cabins were dealt with. Eleven cases of overcrowding were discovered—a decided improvement in this respect—and in only one case was the dirty condition of cabin attributable to the occupants.

It is a significant fact that whilst 60 changes in the Master-ship of Boats were noted in no single instance was such a change officially notified to the Authority.

4. The undermentioned details constitute an analysis of the various infringements of the statutes or Regulations found:—

(a) Registration	...	...	...	...	1
(b) Neglect to Notify Change of Master	...	...	...	...	60
(c) Certificates	...	...	...	...	18
(d) Marking	...	...	...	...	3
(e) Overcrowding	...	...	...	...	11
(f) Separation of Sexes	...	...	...	...	1
(g) Cleanliness	...	...	...	...	1
(h) Ventilation	...	...	...	...	Nil
(i) Painting	...	...	...	...	12
(j) Water Vessels	...	...	...	...	3
(k) Removal of Bilge Water	...	...	...	...	Nil
(l) Failure to Notify Infectious Disease...	...	...	...	...	Nil
(m) Admittance of Inspector	...	...	...	...	Nil
(n) Cabins not Watertight	...	...	...	...	14
(o) Dilapidations	...	...	...	...	26
					<hr/>

TOTAL Number of Infringements ... 150

5. No legal proceedings have been instituted during the year.

6. Compliance with the Acts and Regulations in respect of the various infringements detailed under Paragraph 4 above, was enforced by the service of 68 Notices, with subsequent letters in those cases where the Notices were not promptly complied with. Nineteen of these Notices remained uncomplied with at the end of the year.

7. No cases of infectious disease in connection with the occupants of Boats were notified during the year.

8. One Boat was disinfected after the death of an occupant suffering from Phthisis.

9. 1,142 Boats have been registered by this Authority since 1878; of these:—

- (a) i. Only 294 horse-drawn Boats are believed to be in actual use as dwellings at the present time.
  - ii. One motor propelled Boat, which was registered during the year, is known to be in use.
  - (b) The remaining Boats are untraceable, not having been heard of for some years.
10. (a) One (1) motor-propelled Boat has been registered during the year. The Boat was previously registered by the Daventry R.D.C. Authority under the same name and Regd. No. 345. This registration became void owing to structural alterations and the fact that the Boat has been adapted for mechanical propulsion. New registration No. 1142.
- (b) No horse-drawn Boats have been registered during the year.

**(g) Rag Flock Act, 1911.**

This commodity is not manufactured upon any premises situated within the Borough, but nine samples of the material were officially taken during the year from upholstery manufacturing firms whose premises are within the district.

One of these samples was certified by the Public Analyst to contain 140 parts of soluble chlorine in every 100,000 parts of the material—an excess of 110 parts per 100,000 above the maximum amount permitted by the Rag Flock Regulations, 1912. As the firm concerned alleged that they obtained the material from a firm outside the District, details were immediately forwarded to the Authority concerned, who duly submitted the results of check samples taken by them. Proceedings were instituted against both the firms, and the firm who supplied the material to the local firm were fined £5 and costs, whilst the summons against the latter firm was dismissed on payment of costs under the Probation of Offenders Act.

(h) **Caravans and Similar Structures.**

As a tangible result of the prompt action against the setting up of these structures on sites within the Borough 17 vans were compelled to leave the district during the year. These structures were dealt with according to the circumstances, as follows:—

(a) Number of Vans, etc., removed after Notices under Section 56 of the Local Act of 1928 ... ..	15
(b) Number of Vans, etc., removed after Notices under Section 43 (2) of the Public Health Act, 1925 ...	2
	—
TOTAL ...	17
	—

The van structure dealt with under the provisions of Part 2 of the Housing Act, is referred to under the notes on “Housing.”

(i) **Public Swimming Baths.**

During the year three samples of the water were taken from the Council's Swimming Baths and submitted for bacteriological examination. The attention of the Baths Manager was directed to the result of the sample numbered 2, and subsequently sample No. 3 was taken to confirm the fact that the source of the trouble had been located and the same remedied,



No. of Sample	Sample taken from	Total Organisms per c.c. at 37° C.	B. Coli in 100 c.c.
1	Central Baths ...	20	absent
2	Heath Town Baths	600,000	present
3	do. do. do.	1	absent

(j) **Rent, etc., Restrictions Acts, 1920 to 1933.**

During the year only one (1) application was received for a Certificate under Section 12 of the 1933 Act, that the dwelling-house concerned was not "in a reasonable state of repair." The application was acceded to and the Certificate issued. When such a Certificate is issued a notice under the Public Health or Housing Acts is also served upon the owner of the premises requiring the necessary work to be carried out.

(k) **Schools.**

During the year additional lavatory accommodation was provided at the Monmore Green Infants' School and the Moseley Village Infants' School. Improvements to the artificial lighting were effected at Christ Church School by the substitution of electricity for gas. Dudley Road Junior School and Walsall Street Schools were provided with extra radiators in order to improve the heating. Exclusions during the year were issued in respect of 513 actual cases of infectious diseases (measles 34, scarlet fever 394, diphtheria 85) and also in respect of 1,207 contacts of these cases.

A smoke test of the complete drainage system of one school was applied after a number of cases of diphtheria had been notified affecting scholars in attendance there; the defects found were promptly remedied.

(l) **Premises, etc., Controllable by Byelaws.**

i. **Common Lodging Houses.** At the end of the year there were five registered common lodging-houses in use within the Borough, one premises previously used for this purpose was demolished during the year. For the purposes of the Byelaws these premises are under the sole supervision of the police,

ii. **Houses-let-in-Lodgings.** In view of the amendments to the power of making Byelaws for houses-let-in-lodgings or occupied by members of more than one family introduced by the Housing Bill, 1935, the Corporation have decided to defer the provision of new Byelaws for this class of dwelling for the time being. Several of these premises have been dealt with under the provisions of the Housing Act, 1930, three having been demolished and one having ceased to be used for habitable purposes under a Statutory Undertaking.

iii. **Slaughterhouses.** In November, 1934, the owners of the 18 privately-owned slaughterhouses in the Borough were notified that under no circumstances would their licences be renewed beyond November 9th, 1935. This was in accordance with the arrangements made with the butchers in 1930. An exception was made in the case of two manufacturing pork butchers who own private slaughterhouses. In their case the Corporation agreed that they should each be permitted to construct new slaughterhouses in the Borough for purposes exclusively connected with the business of a pork butcher, provided that the new premises were completed by November, 1935, and were built upon sites and in accordance with the plans previously approved by the Corporation. One of these two pork butchers has already approached the Health Committee with plans on a new site, and these have received provisional approval. Only 17 of the licences were renewed for the year under review, and one of the premises was not used during the year for the purpose of slaughter. The Inspectors paid 1,887 visits to these premises for the purpose of examining the carcasses of animals slaughtered therein.

iv. **Offensive Trade Premises.** As a result of the very careful consideration of each application by the Health Committee and the subsequent scrutiny of the same by the Town Planning Committee a relatively small number of new permissions to establish these trades became operative. The undermentioned summary of the position is self-explanatory:—

**Offensive Trades: Summary of Action Taken during 1934.**

Description of Trade	Applications Received		Permits Granted		Disestablished	On Register 31st Dec., 1934
	New Premises	Renewals	New Premises	Renewals		
Bone Boiler ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	1
Fat Melter or Extractor ...	...	1	...	1	...	2
Fellmonger and Hide or Skin Dealer ... ..	...	1	...	1	...	2
Fish Fryer ... ..	9	20	2*	20	8	85
Gut Scraper ... ..	...	2	...	2	...	3
Rag, Bone and Skin Dealer ...	...	1	...	1	...	3
Tripe Boiler ... ..	1	7	...	7	3	7
TOTALS ...	10	32	2	32	11	103

\*This figure includes one premises which were subsequently disapproved by the Town Planning Committee and the permit did not actually operate. In two cases proceedings were taken with respect to the establishment of the trade of Fish Frying without previously having obtained the consent of the Council.



v. **New Streets and Buildings.** With a view to avoiding complications when certain new buildings become occupied, the Department has continued to co-operate with the Borough Engineer's Department with regard to plans of such proposed buildings submitted to the Council. The procedure was carried out with respect to the undermentioned premises with the results stated:—

Proposed Premises.	Number Submitted	Number Disapproved.		Number Approved (after Amendments).
		By Public Works Committee	By Town Planning Committee	
Conversion of Existing Houses into Flats ...	10	—	1	9
Conversion of Other Premises into Flats...	3	3	3	—
Ice-Cream Manufacturing Premises ...	1	—	—	1
Fish Frying Premises with Living Accommodation ...	1	—	1	—
Slaughterhouse, Lairage and Bacon, etc., Curing Premises ...	1	—	—	1
Stables ...	1	—	—	1
Workshops, etc., or extensions thereto ...	16	—	—	16
Meat Storage and Refrigeration Premises ..	2	—	—	2
New Bathrooms to Dwelling Houses ...	6	—	—	6
New Sculleries & Wash-houses ...	16	—	—	16
New Water Closets to Dwelling Houses ...	31	—	—	31
New Water Closets to Work places or Licensed Houses ...	60	—	—	60
New Urinals to Work-places or Licensed Houses ...	12	—	—	12
Totals ...	160	3	5	155

vi. **Nuisances.** The provisions of these valuable Bye-laws have been utilised to the following effect during the year:—

	No. Discontinued	No. Improved Structurally	Otherwise Remedied.
PIGSTYES	0	19	—
POWLS, ETC. ;	22	—	4

In four cases it was necessary to institute legal proceedings to enforce the provisions of the Bye-laws with respect to stables and lairages; fines of fifty shillings and forty shillings respectively, were imposed.

vii. **Drainage of Existing Buildings.** These Bye-laws are rigidly enforced, and tradesmen generally co-operate with the Inspectorate to ensure that work is correctly executed. 218 new drains were examined during the year, the water test being applied on 99 occasions.

**SECTION D.**

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**HOUSING.**

The tabular summary of housing conditions in the form required by the Minister of Health is given on pages 82 and 83.

**Slum Clearance.**

At the beginning of 1934 consideration was given to the practicability of accelerating the slum clearance programme so as to complete it by 1940. In view of the extent to which other Corporation Departments were concerned in this matter their opinion was first obtained. The original programme had been one of demolition and rehousing at the rate of 250 families per annum, but under the revised scheme this was increased to 350 families per annum. The accelerated programme proposed to deal with approximately 200 houses a year under Part 1 of the Housing Act, together with 150 under the demolition section of Part 2. After this amended programme had been decided upon, a survey was made of all the land in the Borough suitable for re-housing purposes and instructions were given for certain lands to be purchased by agreement (or failing that by compulsory purchase order). Reports were obtained from the Borough Engineer as to the number of houses which could be erected on each of the above pieces of land and after this had been done the re-housing programme for the coming five years was prepared. In doing this care was taken to secure that in each year 350 houses could be built and also that a reasonable proportion of the houses to be erected in each year would be fairly close to the centre of the town. It was realised that a certain number of the families displaced would have a special claim to be re-housed at no great distance from their old homes and it was chiefly in order to safeguard the interests of these people that the re-housing programme was drawn up on the above mentioned lines. This provision does not in any way imply that the best housing sites are found nearest to the centre of the town. In the writer's opinion some of the most healthy housing estates are found in the neighbourhood of Bushbury and Low Hill. Striking confirmation of this is supplied by families who have moved to houses in that district. For families with young children to rear, and for persons affected with tuberculosis and other lung diseases, the purer



country atmosphere of Low Hill and Bushbury Wards must be superior to sites closer to the centre of the town.

### **Brickkiln Croft Clearance Scheme.**

At the beginning of the year under review only 8 houses remained for clearance. These were duly demolished and the Area cleared by the end of February. The figures given hereunder summarise the progress made both prior to and during the year respectively.

#### **Summary of Results obtained by 31st December, 1934.**

##### **PART I.—BRICKKILN CROFT AREA.**

#### **1. Number of Persons Displaced:**

i. from houses coloured " pink "	...	...	705
ii. from houses coloured " grey "	...	...	27
			<hr/>
Total	...	...	732
			<hr/>

#### **2. Demolition Progress:**

Number of Houses Demolished:

				During Year.	Total to date.
i. Coloured " pink "	...	...	...	3	152
ii. Coloured " grey "	...	...	...	5	13
				<hr/>	<hr/>
Totals	...			8	165
				<hr/>	<hr/>

On the detached portion of the cleared site to the north of Salop Street a new mortuary and a new Weights and Measures Office are being erected to replace those in Corporation Street which will have to be pulled down to make way for the new Public Hall. The future development of the remainder of this site has not yet been settled.

### **Walsall Street (West) Clearance Scheme.**

The Compulsory Purchase Order with regard to this Area—made by the Council in June, 1933—was duly confirmed by the Minister of Health. Including houses coloured grey, the scheme

as confirmed involves the displacement of 493 families representing 2,113 persons and the subsequent demolition of 455 houses together with 13 other buildings.

Owing to delays in the acquisition of properties actual demolition did not commence until November and it was only possible to demolish 20 houses by the end of the year. It is hoped, however, to clear the Area in accordance with the revised programme.

With the best organization and the most perfect synchronization, it is almost impossible to keep the demolition of slum houses to a uniform pace, as unforeseen delays are at times unavoidable. The Minister of Health's confirming order to the above Area was dated January 23rd, 1934, after which various legal formalities had to be observed before the compulsory acquisition of the houses could be commenced. Certain of the worst blocks of property were selected to be dealt with first and the houses in them were acquired by agreement if possible, but if no agreement as to price could be reached some delay ensued whilst arbitration took place.

#### **Analysis of Results Obtained by 31st December, 1934.**

##### **PART 1.—WALSALL STREET (WEST) AREA.**

#### **1. Number of Persons Displaced:**

i. From houses coloured " pink "	...	...	94
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#### **2. Demolition Progress:**

##### **(a) Number of Houses Demolished:**

i. Coloured " pink "	...	...	...	...	20
----------------------	-----	-----	-----	-----	----

##### **(b) Number of Houses to be Demolished to clear Area:**

i. Coloured " pink "	...	...	...	...	428
ii. Coloured " grey "	...	...	...	...	7

Total	...	435
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#### **Areas Cleared and Where Clearance is in Progress.**

The following figures summarise the action of the Council by Clearance Schemes under various statutes:—

**Summary of Action Taken and Results Obtained by.  
31st December, 1934.**

**CLEARANCE SCHEMES—HOUSES DEMOLISHED.**

Year.	Statute,	Scheme	No. of Houses Demolished.		No. of Persons Displaced.
			Pink.	Grey.	
1925-30	Housing Acts, 1890 to 1919	Falkland Street Improvement Area	279	...	1,498
1932	The Housing Act, 1930 ...	Brickkiln Croft Clearance Area	67	2	308
1933	Do.	Do.	82	6	400
1934	Do.	Do.	3	5	24
	Do.	Walsall St (West) Clearance Area	20	...	94
		TOTALS ...	451	13	2,324

**PART 1.—FUTURE SCHEMES.**

Inspections of the houses included in the proposed Walsall Street (East) Area—the next Area for clearance according to the Council's programme, have been completed and the necessary representation will be made early in the present year.

**PART 2.—INDIVIDUAL UNFIT HOUSES.**

The action of the Council with regard to isolated groups of insanitary houses—intensified since June, 1932, was maintained throughout the year with the exception of a period of three months during which action was suspended owing to delay in the completion of new housing accommodation.

During the year, a further 240 houses were represented under the 1930 Act as unfit for human habitation, making a total of 656 to date.

One appeal was lodged against the demolition Order served in respect of a van structure and the Order was quashed by the County Court on the purely technical grounds that the premises did not constitute a dwelling-house within the meaning of the statute. Legislation is pending, however, which will provide the solution of this difficulty.

The following details constitute an analysis of the action taken under this Part of the Act, together with the results obtained during the year now under consideration, and to date, respectively.



**Analysis of Action Taken and Results Obtained by  
31st December, 1934.**

PART 2.—INDIVIDUAL UNFIT HOUSES.

**1. Action Taken by End of Year:**

	During 1934	Total to date.
(a) Number of Houses Represented as Unfit (i.e., Confirmed by Council) ...	240	656
(b) Number of Demolition Orders Made (i.e., Confirmed by Council) ...	173	488
(c) Number of Statutory Undertakings Accepted:—		
i. Not to again use house for human habitation ... ..	2	3
ii. To recondition and render fit for human habitation ... ..	1	4
iii. To convert “ back-to-back ” houses into the “ through ” type, and re- condition ... ..	—	1
Totals ...	3	8
(d) Number of Closing Orders Made (i.e., Confirmed by Council) ... ..	20	46
(e) Cases Awaiting Consideration: The remaining cases await the consideration of the Committee and subsequent confirmation by the Council.		

**2. Results Obtained:**

(a) Number of Persons Displaced:—		
Under Section 19 ... ..	676	1,513
Under Section 20 ... ..	56	92
Totals ...	732	1,605
(b) Demolition, etc., Progress:—		
i. Houses Demolished before Demoli- tion Orders could be served ...	1	2
ii. Number of Houses Demolished pursuant to Demolition Orders ...	161	364
Totals ...	162	366

## iii. Statutory Undertakings:—

Complied with ... ..	1	2
Work in Progress ... ..	3	3
Remaining Operative (i.e., Not to use as dwelling) ...	2	3
Totals ...	6	8

## iv. Closing Orders:—

Determined (i.e., “ Back-to- Backs ” converted) ...	20	25
Remaining Operative ... ..	—	21
Totals ...	20	46

v. Number of Houses Voluntarily  
Demolished in anticipation of formal  
action ... ..

29 147

The undermentioned Table shows the strikingly increased activities of the Council since 1932, with respect to individual blocks of unfit dwelling houses:—

**Individual Unfit Houses.**SUMMARY OF ACTION TAKEN FROM JANUARY, 1925,  
TO 31st DECEMBER, 1934.

Year.	Statute.	No. Houses Represented.	Closing Orders made.	Demolition Orders made.	No. Houses Closed	No. Houses Demolished.	Stat. Undertkgs.		Closing Orders Determined.	Houses Voluntarily Demolished.
							Accepted.	Complied with.		
1925	1925 Act	16	16	—	16	—				
1926	do.	22	22	—	22	18				
1927	do.	25	25	4	25	19				
1928	do.	8	8	4	8	7				
1929	do.	19	19	6	19	8				
1930	do.	5	5	1	5	17				
1931	do.	—	—	17	—	18				
	1930 Act	32	—	32	—	2				
1932	do.	152	—	95	—	97*	1	1	—	22
1933	do.	232	26	188	26	105	4	4	5	96
1934	do.	240	20	173	20	162*	3	3	20	29
Totals—										
Under 1925 Act ...		95	95	32	95	87	—	—	—	—
Under 1930 Act ...		656	46	488	46	366	8	8	25	147
Under 1925 and 1930 Acts ...		751	141	520	141	453*	8	8	25	147

\*The figures include 2 houses demolished before Order could be served.

Where houses can be rendered fit for human habitation, detailed specifications of the works necessary to accomplish this end are forwarded to the owners; thorough reconditioning of the premises is insisted upon however and, as the cost of such work varies between £50 and £100 per house, many owners are not prepared to face such an expenditure—particularly in the many cases where arrears of rent are considerable.

As a precautionary measure against infestation of Council houses, the practice of fumigating those houses known to be infested with vermin, has been continued; it is recognised, however, that the method adopted—which is the best practicable means available for destroying vermin in the absence of modern appliances, is not so efficacious as desired, and the Health Committee are now considering the provision of proper plant for this purpose. (See also page 7.)

. In anticipation of formal action under the Act, the owners concerned have voluntarily provided separate sculleries, pantries, sanitary accommodation, sink and water supply in respect of 25 houses, whilst in the case of one block of three houses of the terrace type the centre house has been discontinued as a separate house and the accommodation embodied in the houses on either side.

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## SECTION E.

## INSPECTION AND SUPERVISION OF FOOD SUPPLY.

(a) **Milk Supply.** The action necessary to bring and maintain producers' premises to the prescribed standard was continued throughout the year with the result that:—

- 4 Cowsheds have been wholly or partially reconstructed.
- 11 Cowsheds have been provided with adequate light and ventilation.
- 3 Cowsheds have been provided with impervious floors.
- 8 Cowsheds have been provided with proper drainage.
- 2 Cowsheds have been provided with an adequate water supply.

Apart from supervision of producers' premises by the Council's Veterinary Inspector, the various dairy farms and other premises within the District are regularly visited by the District Inspectors; during the year, 432 inspections of Cowsheds and 3,182 inspections of Dairies and Milkshops, were made.

The following summary gives details of the premises and persons registered under the Milk and Dairies (Amendment) Act, 1922, and the Milk and Dairies Order, 1926, both during the year and to date, respectively: —

REGISTRATION OF MILK PURVEYORS AND PREMISES  
DURING 1934.

Class of Purveyor, etc.	Applications, 1934.			Removed Number	
	Received	Refused	Granted	from Register	on Register 31/12/34
1. Retail Purveyors:					
(a) General ("loose" milk)	20	5*	15	20	186
(b) Bottled Milk only	10	—	10	166	645
Totals	30	5	25	186	841
2. Wholesale Purveyors	3	—	3	1	27
3. Producers	1	—	1	4	36
4. Premises:					
(a) Cowsheds	1	—	1	11	29
(b) Dairies	9	4	5	21	180
Totals	10	4	6	32	209

\*In these cases, the Council exercised their powers under Section 2 of the Milk and Dairies (Amendment) Act, 1922, and refused to "register" the applicants, as suitable premises were not available for use by them as a "Dairy."

**“ Graded ” Milk.** Details of the licenses in force at the end of 1934, under the Milk (Special Designations) Order, 1923, are given immediately following this paragraph; a classified summary of the samples taken and the results obtained is given under Table XV. on page 72.

MILK (SPECIAL DESIGNATIONS) ORDER, 1923.  
LICENSES IN FORCE.

Grade of Milk.	Producers, Etc.	Bottlers.	Dealers.	Supple- mentary Licenses.
Certified ...	—	—	—	1
Grade “A” (T.T.)...	—	2	1	2
Grade “A” (Pasteurised)	1*	1	—	—
Grade “A” ...	1	5	33	11
Pasteurised ...	1	2	18	3
Totals	3	10	52	17

\*Grade “A” milk produced outside District but “Pasteurised” within the Borough.

**Bacteriological and Biological Examination of Samples.** With a view to ensuring that the milk supply to the Borough is of a high standard bacteriologically and free from living tubercle bacilli, samples were taken during the year from most of the producers of milk whose premises are situated within the district. Details of such samples and the results obtained are embodied in Table XV. on page 72.

As a result of the routine samples submitted for biological examination, four were found to contain living tubercle bacilli; this figure includes one sample of Grade “A” milk.

A further positive result affecting a local producer’s premises was notified by an outside Authority, making five positive results of primary samples during the year. The undermentioned notes give some idea of the actual administrative procedure and the results finally obtained:—

**Case No. 1:** Sample of Grade “A” milk produced outside the District: The Authority concerned was immediately notified and requested to investigate the case.

**Case No. 2:** Sample of ungraded milk notified by an outside Authority: 19 group samples were taken from the herd concerned but each one of these was returned as negative.

**Case No. 3:** Sample of ungraded milk from local producer. 36 further grouped samples—or samples from individual cows,—were taken and two of the latter were found to be positive; both the animals concerned were duly slaughtered and a final mixed sample proved to be negative.

**Case No. 4:** Sample of ungraded milk from local producer. 18 further grouped samples taken but all the results were negative. (One animal having a suspicious history had been removed from the herd a few days after the original mixed sample had been taken.)

**Case No. 5:** Sample of ungraded milk from local producer. 5 further grouped samples taken but all returned as negative.

(b) **Meat and Other Foods.**

i. **Abattoir, Private Slaughterhouses and Food Shops.**

A summary of the work of the Meat Inspector at the Public Abattoir will be found under Table XXIII. on page 84. In addition the District Inspectors paid 1,877 routine visits to private slaughterhouses in the town where the carcasses of 17,701 animals were examined and 2,702 visits were also paid to butchers' shops: As a result of these inspections, evidence of disease was discovered in connection with 791 animals (4.5%) and the undermentioned unsound articles of food were surrendered and destroyed:—

UN SOUND FOOD CONDEMNED AND DESTROYED.

1. AT SLAUGHTERHOUSES:—

	Bovine.	Pigs.	Sheep.	Total.
Whole Carcase ...	1	4	2	7
Portion of Carcase ...	3	4	—	7
Heads ...	5	512	—	517
Lungs ...	4	298	2	304
Livers ...	20	302	31	353
Hearts ...	—	290	—	290
Mesenteries ...	2	34	—	36
Stomachs ...	—	36	—	36
Intestines ...	1	36	—	37
Totals	36	1,516	35	1,587



## 2. AT OTHER FOOD PREMISES:—

(a) *Fruit and Vegetables*:—

87 Bags and 23 Cases of Onions  
 27 Bags and  $1\frac{1}{2}$  tons of Carrots  
 31 Cases Lettuce  
 28 Bags Peas  
 23 Trays Melons  
 20 Bags Chestnuts  
 19 Cases Oranges  
 16 Chips Tomatoes  
 10 Bags Potatoes  
 9 Chips Black Grapes  
 2 Baskets Grapes  
 20 lbs. Apples and Pears  
 3 Boxes and 65 lbs. Apples  
 1 Pot and 12 lbs. Damsons  
 1 Chip Black Plums

(b) *Fish*:—

1 Bag Mussels  
 2 Boxes Filleted Whiting  
 4 Boxes Filleted Haddock

(c) *Miscellaneous*:—

1 Shoulder of Smoked Bacon  
 1 Piece Boiled Bacon  
 1 Fowl  
 1 Duck  
 1 Parcel Pork Sausages  
 $\frac{1}{2}$  lb. Butter  
 262 Tins, etc., of Various Preserved Foods

## 3. WEIGHT OF FOOD DESTROYED:—

		Tons.	cwts.	lbs.
(a) From Slaughterhouses	...	5	9	$62\frac{1}{4}$
(b) From other Food Premises..		8	9	$73\frac{3}{4}$
Total Weight	...	13	19	24

All premises within the District whereon food is stored, sold, or prepared, are kept under strict supervision with a view to ensuring a safe and uncontaminated supply of food to the public.

ii. **Bakehouses.**

534 visits of inspection were paid to the 74 registered bakehouses in the town, and a fairly satisfactory standard of cleanliness was maintained therein. The single underground bakehouse which was certified by the Council under Section 101(2) of the Factory and Workshops Act, 1901, to be suitable for such purpose, was found to be again occupied during the year; prompt action was taken and the premises were closed as a bakehouse under Section 98 of the Factory and Workshops Act, 1901.

iii. **Slaughter of Animals Act, 1933.**

Constant care is taken to ensure that none but licensed slaughtermen shall carry out the process of slaughtering or stunning any animal. During the year a further 41 persons had been granted the necessary license making a total of 123 by the end of the year.

Three persons were summoned for carrying out the process of slaughter whilst not being licensed for such purpose; convictions were recorded in each case and fines of ten shillings each were inflicted.

iv. **Supervision of Ice Cream Premises.**

The powers for controlling the manufacture and sale of this commodity within the Borough, embodied in the 1932 private Act, are utilized to the full. The most objectionable feature is the sale of the material by wafers, etc., made up in the open street; in this manner the receptacle containing the ice-cream is opened and the material exposed to contamination from the atmosphere, perhaps a hundred times during the day. At the end of such a day the condition of the foodstuff from a bacteriological viewpoint can well be imagined. The ideal method of production and distribution is to manufacture the material in bulk in large quantities by the most modern plant, to immediately pack it in small hermetically sealed cartons, and distribute it direct to purchasers in such cartons. Since the Committee's activities in this direction two local firms have installed modern plant for the extensive manufacture of this food and they have adopted the method of distribution referred to.

It is regrettable that no standard—either chemically or bacteriologically, has been prescribed regarding this important food but, considering that during the process of manufacture approximately 95% of the mixture is brought to boiling point, and that in all cases the material is reduced and kept below freezing point, it is reasonable to expect this food to be at least equivalent bacteriologically to Grade "A" Pasteurised milk. During

the year, 10 samples were taken from various dealers and submitted for bacteriological examination; the results are detailed below; the samples numbered 6, 7 and 8 respectively, having been manufactured and distributed along the lines suggested.—

#### BACTERIOLOGICAL EXAMINATION OF ICE-CREAM.

Number of Sample.	Bacteria per c.c.	B. Coli in 0.01 c.c.	"Grade 'A' Pasteurised" Standard?
1*	192,000	Yes	No
2*	480,000	Yes	No
3*	278,000	Yes	No
4*	230,000	Yes	No
5	200	No	Yes
6	100	No	Yes
7	3,000	No	Yes
8	3,800	No	Yes
9	200,000	No	No
10*	472,000	Yes	No

\*Letters were forwarded to the purveyors and manufacturers concerned in the samples marked with the asterisk directing their attention to the low standard of the material and tendering advice on the best means of improving the commodity bacteriologically.

By the end of the year the following registrations of persons and premises, had been effected:—

#### REGISTRATION OF ICE CREAM PREMISES AND MANUFACTURERS, Etc.

Class of Purveyor, etc., or Premises.	Applications, 1934.			Removed from Register	Number on Register 31/12/34
	Received	Refused	Granted		
1. Persons:					
(a) Manufacturers	8	—	8	3	47
(b) Vendors, Merchants or Dealers ...	80	—	80	21	258
Total	88	—	88	24	305
2. Premises:					
(a) For Manufacture	8	—	8	3	44
(b) For Sale ...	76	—	76	15	253
Total	84	—	84	18	297



v. **Registration of Potted Food, etc., Premises.**

During the year a further four premises were registered for the manufacture of Potted or Preserved Meat or other Foods; this brings the total of such premises to six.

vi. **Premises Registered under the Food and Drugs (Adulteration) Act, 1928.**

By the end of the year the undermentioned additional registrations under Section 8(1), had been effected:—

	During 1934	Total to date.
Wholesale Dealers in Margarine ... ..	4	11
Wholesale Dealers in Milk Blended Butter	Nil	1
	<hr/>	<hr/>
Totals ...	4	12
	<hr/>	<hr/>

**Legal Proceedings.**—Table XXI. on pages 80 and 81 gives a synopsis of the various cases in connection with which legal proceedings were instituted during the year.

(c) **Food and Drugs (Adulteration) Act, 1928.**

The total number of samples taken for analysis during the year was 400, consisting of 193 formal samples and 207 unofficial samples, and twenty-three (5.75%) were reported to be non-genuine.

Of the 186 milk samples submitted for analysis, 13 (6.99%) were reported as adulterated; no sample was reported as being seriously adulterated with added water. Five samples were reported as containing added water in quantities varying from less than 1% to a maximum of 5%. Three of these samples concerned one supply and the producer was cautioned. In the other two instances where small amounts of added water were reported the fatty solids were above 3%. Eight samples were reported as being deficient in milk fat, the deficiencies varying from 3% to 28%.

Proceedings were instituted with respect to five of the samples and convictions recorded in each case, the total fines inflicted being

£12 and the costs imposed £7 3s. 6d. In the remaining instances cautionary letters were sent to the vendors. Five "appeal to cow" samples were taken from farms situated in the counties of Salop and Stafford.

A sample of pork dripping was found to contain an excessive amount of moisture due to the addition of gravy. The manufacturers were written to and the article was immediately withdrawn from sale.

An unofficial sample described as "Cherry Wine—Non-alcoholic," on the label of which was depicted a bunch of cherries, contained no evidence of the presence of any extract derived from cherry. The colouring matter appeared to be derived entirely from a red aniline dye. It was not possible to obtain an official sample, the stock, from which the unofficial purchase was made, having been cleared.

Of the drugs submitted for analysis two informal samples of Sweet spirit of Nitre were reported as being deficient of Ethyl Nitrate. Formal samples were taken but were reported as genuine.

One sample labelled "Solution of Iodine" was labelled in a fashion such as might lead the ordinary purchaser to think that he was being supplied with the article of the British Pharmacopoea which is labelled "Simple Solution of Iodine." The sample was found to contain 0.7% of Iodine with 0.5% of Potassium Iodide in a solution of approximately equal volumes of Methylated Spirit and Water. The B.P. article on the other hand should contain 9% of Iodine and 95% of Alcohol.

Three samples were submitted for analysis under the Public Health (Condensed Milk) Regulations and reported as genuine and conforming with the description contained on the labels.

Five samples of cream were taken under the Artificial Cream Act, 1929, and found to be genuine.

**Preservatives.**—All samples submitted for analysis are examined for the presence of preservative. No prohibited

preservatives or colouring matters were found and no preservative was found in any article of food to which the addition of preservative of any description is forbidden.

Various articles of food were found to contain preservative but in only two instances was the amount in excess of that permitted by the Public Health (Preservatives, etc., in Food) Regulations, 1925-7.

Unofficial samples of Peppermint Cordial and Ginger Cordial were reported to contain Benzoic acid 30% and 6% respectively, in excess of the amount permitted.

**Merchandise Marks Act, 1926.**—New orders were made during the year dealing with the marking of imported dead poultry, bacon and ham, and meat. The Order dealing with the marking of imported meat superseded the requirements as to labelling previously in force under the provisions under the Sale of Food Order, 1921.

Four traders were proceeded against for not complying with the Order relating to the marking of imported tomatoes on exposure for retail sale. Convictions were recorded in each case and fines of 10/-, 20/-, 30/- imposed, and in one case where the tomatoes were sold as “English,” the maximum penalty of £5 inflicted.

Proceedings were also instituted against a vendor for exposing for sale a number of Hungarian turkeys without an “indication of origin.” A conviction was obtained and the maximum penalty of £5 imposed.

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## SECTION F.

## INFECTIOUS AND OTHER DISEASES.

(Tables XXVI. to XXIX.)

**Smallpox.**—No cases were reported.**Vaccination.**—The returns for the year 1934 are as follows:—

Total No. of Certificates of Successful Primary Vaccinations received during the year.	Total No. of Exemptions received during the year.	Total No. of Certificates of insusceptibility.	No. of Births returned in the Births List Sheets during the year.
728	1734	9	2672

The proportion of vaccinations to births for the past five years is as follows:—

1930	...	31%	1931	...	28%
1932	...	30%	1933	...	26.6%
		1934	...	27.2%	

Dr. T. P. O'Loughlin resigned his position as Public Vaccinator in June, 1934, and the Council appointed Dr. S. T. Crowther to succeed him. No vaccinations were performed by the Medical Officer of Health under the Public Health (Smallpox Prevention) Regulations, 1917.

**Scarlet Fever.**—The incidence of this disease was greater during 1934 than in any previous year since 1908. The epidemic was extremely widespread and affected all parts of the Borough, but was most severe in Low Hill, Heath Town and St. George's Wards. The actual number of notifications was 644, but in 8 of these the diagnosis was not confirmed. This gives an incidence rate of 4.5 per thousand population, which is an abnormally high one. There were 554 (86 per cent.) of the notified cases removed to Hospital. Hospitalization was never insisted upon if the facilities for home nursing were adequate and the family doctor was willing to look after the case at home. The total number of deaths attributed to scarlet fever during the year was 4. Three of these occurred in Hospital and 1 at home. There were 6 return cases.

**Diphtheria.** (Table XXVI.)—The gross number of notifications of diphtheria was 170, but the diagnosis was subsequently revised in 18 cases, leaving a net total of 152. This is the second highest number of notifications during the past thirteen years. Removal to Hospital took place in 157 cases. Twelve deaths occurred of which 11 were in Hospital. There is some evidence that more of the diphtheria in the town is assuming the gravis type which does not respond nearly so well to antitoxin treatment even when given in the early stages of the disease. If there is any uncertainty as to the diagnosis of a case of sore throat, it is highly desirable that diphtheria should have the benefit of the doubt and that the patient should receive adequate doses of antitoxin without waiting for the result of the bacteriological examination of swabs from the nose and throat. With a view to stressing this important point the following note is printed at the foot of the form which accompanies the swab outfit supplied to medical men in the town:—

“ Please note that a swab result is of no importance unless correlated with the clinical signs. A negative swab does not, of itself, exclude diphtheria. A suspected case should be given antitoxin first and swabs taken afterwards.”

**Measles and Whooping Cough.**—Eight deaths from whooping cough were recorded and practically all of them occurred during the second quarter of the year when this disease was very prevalent. During the first ten months of the year the town was singularly free from measles, but in November an epidemic broke out in the Low Hill and Bushbury Wards. (This epidemic spread to the rest of the Borough during the early part of 1935.) Only one death occurred in 1934.

**Enteric Fever and Dysentery.**—One case of enteric fever was notified. The patient was admitted from the Casual Wards of the Public Assistance Institution and the source of infection could not be traced. One case of dysentery occurred in a woman aged 65. She made a good recovery.

**Miscellaneous.**—Forty-two cases of erysipelas were notified and 13 of these were treated in Hospital. There were 3 deaths from this disease. Notifications were received in respect of 2



cases of encephalitis lethargica and both patients subsequently died, but the post mortem diagnosis of one was "acute meningitis."

**Borough Hospital.** (Table XXXII.)—During the latter part of the year the accommodation at the Borough Hospital was severely taxed by the widespread epidemic of scarlet fever. It was necessary to devote four wards to the treatment of cases of this disease in place of the customary two. Actually 849 patients were admitted to this Institution during the year of whom 630 were suffering from scarlet fever. Of the above total 117 were cases coming from districts outside the Borough (74 scarlet fever and 43 diphtheria). The total number of deaths in the institution was 16, namely, 3 scarlet fever and 13 diphtheria.

**Scarlet Fever.**—Minor complications were noted in 135 cases, but scarlatina rheumatism and organic heart disease were infrequent. The spread of infection from the ear to the mastoid cells necessitated a radical mastoid operation in 2 cases. In order to minimise infection as far as possible the convalescents and mild cases were accommodated in separate wards from the acute cases. The case mortality of the scarlet fever cases was .47 per cent., a decrease on that for 1933 which was 1.4 per cent. Intravenous injection of serum was successfully employed in 2 cases. The immunization of convalescents against diphtheria was continued during the year.

**Diphtheria.**—A total of 199 cases were admitted compared with 144 in 1933. The increase in the number of cases with some cardiac involvement and the rise in the case mortality to 7.5 per cent. indicates that there has been no diminution in the severity of this disease and serves to emphasize still further the necessity for prophylactic immunization. Although the intravenous injection of large amounts of serum—employed in 21 instances—was believed to have reduced the mortality, it did not appear to have much effect in warding off complications in the really grave cases. Practically all the more severe grades had had the disease for three days or longer before admission to Hospital and it is almost certain that the tissue fixation of the toxin before the commencement of treatment was responsible for the protracted



illness. The deaths numbered 13 and 12 of these were not treated in Hospital until after the third day of the disease or longer. In the fatal cases the average period from the onset of the disease to the commencement of Hospital treatment was four days. Cases of laryngeal diphtheria numbered 8; tracheotomy was performed in 2 instances, and 3 of the patients died, including 1 who had been operated on. There were also 14 cases of non-clinical diphtheria, a condition in which no toxæmia occurs and the disease does not progress beyond local signs and symptoms. Thirteen carrier cases were treated during the year and all were rapidly rendered free from infection without the necessity for operative interference.

The following diseases were also treated: chicken pox, whooping cough, measles and erysipelas. The latter condition responded well to the administration of the appropriate serum together with the local application of perchloride of mercury in suitable dilution.

**Immunization against Diphtheria.**—Weekly sessions were held during the year at four of the Infant Welfare Centres for active immunization against diphtheria, and in addition to this all children admitted to the Fever Hospital who were suffering from scarlet fever were immunized unless their parents objected. The number of immunizations performed during 1934 are given in tabular form below:—

		Borough Hospital.		Infant Welfare Centres.	Totals.
		Staff.	Patients		
Numbers Immunized ...		2	286	165	453
Total Number of Diphtheria Prophylactic Injections ...		6	815	458	1279
Confirmatory Schick Test ...	Pos.	2	9	—	11
Six Months Later..	Neg.	6	12	49	67

**Blind Persons.**—The number of notified cases of ophthalmia neonatorum and the results of treatment will be found in Table XII.

The total number of registered blind persons is as follows:—

TABLE A .

Age.	Number.	Age.	Number.
0—5	...	40—50	...
5—16	...	50—60	...
16—21	...	60—70	...
21—30	...	70 & upwards	...
30—40	...		
		Total	...
			169

TABLE B.

Blind Persons 16 years and upwards:—

(1) Employed:				
(a) Workshops	...	...	...	22
(b) Home Workers	...	...	...	4
(c) Others	...	...	...	15
(2) Undergoing industrial training	...			4
(3) Unemployable	...	...	...	118
		Total	...	163

TABLE C.

Blind Persons who are physically or mentally defective:—

(1) Mentally defective	...	...	...	11
(2) Physically defective	...	...	...	14
(3) Deaf	...	...	...	20
(4) Combination of above disabilities	...			5
		Total	...	50

The Wolverhampton Society for the Blind look after the welfare of the unemployable blind persons in the district and also supervise the employment of those able to work. This Society has spacious premises at Douro House, Waterloo Road, with convenient workshops at the rear.

**Tuberculosis.** (Tables XXXIII, XXXIV, XXXV.)—For the second year in succession there was a very marked fall in the number of notifications of tuberculosis. This reduction was particularly noticeable in infants and children of school age. There were only 13 notifications of tuberculosis in persons under 15 years as compared with 39 in the previous year. This decrease took place in both respiratory and non-respiratory forms of the disease. Another class in whom there was a reduced incidence of pulmonary tuberculosis was in females under 35 years of age (total cases 25 as compared with 54 in 1933).

There was no reduction in the incidence of respiratory tuberculosis in males, a slight drop in those under 25 years being counter-balanced by a rise in the age group 35 to 45 years.

The total notifications during the year were 144, a drop of 151 from the previous year. Of these 85 were respiratory tuberculosis and 59 the non-respiratory form. A table showing the efficiency or otherwise of notification appears on page 93. Twenty-one of the deaths had not previously been notified and the interval elapsing between notification and death was less than twelve weeks in 26 cases. If the non-pulmonary deaths are excluded, it is found that 10 of the remainder or approximately 9% had not been previously notified.

The total deaths from all forms of tuberculosis numbered 123 of which 13 were due to the non-respiratory form. Deaths of females were slightly less than last year, but those of males were higher, especially in the age group 25 to 35 and 45 upwards. A summary of the death rates for the past six years is as follows:—

#### Death Rate from Tuberculosis.

Year.		Respiratory.	Non-Respiratory.	Total.
1929	...	.79	.13	.92
1930	...	.72	.19	.91
1931	...	.78	.15	.93
1932	...	.69	.17	.86
1933	...	.74	.09	.83
1934	...	.81	.09	.90



The number of active cases of tuberculosis remaining on the register at the end of 1934 was as follows:—

Respiratory Tuberculosis	...	860
Other Forms	... ..	162
		<hr/>
Total	...	1,022
		<hr/>

No action became necessary under the Public Health Act, 1925, Section 62, or under the Prevention of Tuberculosis Regulations, 1925.

Examinations of graded and ungraded milks for the presence of living tubercle bacilli were continued during the year 1934 (see page 48). The action taken to deal with infected milks is reported on page 49. In all deaths in the Borough of children from tuberculous meningitis or tuberculous peritonitis special enquiries are made as to the source of the milk supplied to the deceased and these are followed up where necessary by biological examination of a sample of the milk.

**Cancer.** (Table XXXVII.)—There has been a big drop in the cancer deaths both for males and females. The total number of deaths was 145 as compared with 194 in 1933 and 197 in 1932. Although the lessened mortality from this cause is of good omen, it will need to be continued for a period of years before any conclusions can be drawn from it. The number of deaths of females from cancer of the breast was the same as last year, although the disease in this site is readily discoverable and most amenable to surgical treatment if dealt with in its early stages. There was a marked decrease in the deaths from cancers of the other female reproductive organs. A considerable amount of propaganda on the subject of cancer was carried out during 1934 to audiences of women.

TABLE I.

1934	Mean Pressure of Barometer, at Station Level	Sea Level	Mean Relative Humidity	Mean of Max. and Min. Tem.	Mean undergrnd. Temp.		Absolute Extremes of Temperature			Direction of Wind								Total Rain- fall.		
					1 ft.	4 ft.	High- est	Date	Low- est	Date	N.	N.E.	E.	S.E.	S.	S.W.	W.		N.W.	In.
January	29.650	30.160	91	39.2	39.9	43.0	56.0	17th	26.5	28th	5	...	...	...	6	11	8	1	2.63	
Feb.	29.938	30.450	90	37.4	39.2	42.0	53.5	22nd	26.0	27th	10	1	3	1	...	2	3	8	.32	
March	29.255	29.758	89	40.3	40.0	38.6	60.5	29th	27.0	1st	4	...	4	6	2	4	8	2	2.36	
April	29.244	29.741	83	45.7	45.4	43.7	70.2	15th	29.0	7th	5	2	8	1	5	4	3	2	2.41	
May	29.598	30.060	80	52.9	52.1	48.8	78.5	11th	33.0	17th	6	1	3	2	3	3	9	4	1.05	
June	29.602	30.055	78	60.2	58.4	53.9	84.2	17th	43.0	4th	5	3	7	4	...	3	7	1	1.16	
July	29.597	30.037	73	63.2	61.5	58.9	88.0	11th	45.5	21st	4	...	4	4	4	5	6	4	.76	
August	29.369	29.822	82	58.0	57.3	58.9	74.5	19th	42.5	25th	4	1	2	1	2	8	10	3	2.41	
Sept.	29.479	30.276	86	57.8	56.5	55.8	79.2	14th	41.5	1st	...	...	3	2	7	8	9	1	2.14	
Oct.	29.447	29.916	86	50.8	52.3	53.7	67.0	7th	30.8	31st	3	...	...	...	2	6	15	5	1.81	
Nov.	29.543	30.039	94	42.7	44.9	47.5	55.0	3rd	29.5	1st	5	5	4	1	1	3	6	5	2.17	
Dec.	29.055	29.543	95	45.9	45.8	46.5	55.5	3rd	33.8	22nd	1	...	...	3	10	11	4	2	4.44	

TABLE II.

## VITAL STATISTICS DURING 1934 AND 9 PREVIOUS YEARS

Year.  1.	Population to middle of each year.  2.	BIRTHS. Net.		DEATHS BELONGING TO THE DISTRICT.					Deaths of Public Insti- tutions in the District.  8.	Deaths of Non-Residents in the District No. 8.	Deaths of Residents occurring outside the District.  9.	Total Deaths registered in the District.	
		No.  3 & 4.	Rate.  5.	Under 1 year of age		At all ages		No.  6.				Rate.  7.	
				No.  10.	Rate per 1,000 Births 11.	No.  12.	Rate  13.						
1925	108,800	2,087	19.2	185	89	1,326	12.2	481	332	270	1,389	12.8	
1926	110,000	2,079	18.9	148	71	1,245	11.3	493	340	279	1,310	11.9	
*1927	135,200	2,367	18.2	215	91	1,524	11.7	728	378	121	1,845	14.2	
1928	133,900	2,644	19.7	161	61	1,439	10.7	811	360	24	1,715	12.8	
1929	134,300	2,529	18.8	153	60	1,747	13.0	1,018	492	83	2,155	16.0	
1930	134,250	2,430	18.1	156	64	1,465	10.9	985	480	60	1,885	14.0	
1931	134,400	2,297	17.1	159	69	1,607	11.9	973	422	91	1,937	14.4	
1932	133,300	2,186	16.4	133	61	1,547	11.6	971	436	77	1,906	14.3	
*1933	140,060	2,042	14.7	161	79	1,550	11.2	982	458	69	1,949	14.1	
1934	140,300	2,258	16.1	129	57	1,582	11.3	1,019	456	98	1,940	13.8	

\* Borough extended on 1st April in these years.

AREA OF DISTRICT IN ACRES, 9,116.

Institutions within the Borough receiving sick and infirm persons from without the Borough:—The Royal Hospital; The New Cross Hospital; The Wolverhampton Borough Hospital; The Wolverhampton and Midland Counties Eye Infirmary; The Wolverhampton and District Hospital for Women; The Queen Victoria Nursing Institution.



TABLE III.

CAUSES OF, AND AGES AT DEATH DURING THE YEAR 1934 (R.G.)

CAUSES OF DEATH.	Net Deaths at the subjoined ages of Residents within the Borough.											
	All Ages.	Under 1 year.	1 and under 2.	2 and under 5.	5 and under 15.	15 and under 25.	25 and under 35.	35 and under 45.	45 and under 55.	55 and under 65.	65 and under 75.	75 and upwards.
All causes { Certified ...	1580	128	22	23	52	53	75	105	173	253	352	344
{ Uncertified ...	2	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...
Typhoid and Paratyphoid Fevers ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Measles ...	1	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Scarlet Fever ...	4	...	...	...	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Whooping Cough... ..	8	2	4	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Diphtheria ...	14	1	...	3	9	...	...	...	1	...	...	...
Influenza ...	13	...	...	1	...	...	2	4	2	1	1	2
Encephalitis Lethargica ...	2	...	1	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...
Cerebro Spinal Fever ...	4	2	..	...	1	...	...	1	...	...	...	...
Tuberculosis of Respiratory System ...	113	...	...	...	1	16	28	22	22	21	3	...
Other Tuberculous Diseases	13	1	1	2	3	1	1	...	1	2	1	...
Syphilis ...	9	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	2	...	...
General Paralysis of the Insane, Tabes Dorsalis	9	...	...	...	1	...	...	6	1	1	...	...
Cancer, malignant disease	150	1	...	...	2	1	2	5	19	49	47	24
Diabetes ...	22	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	2	3	13	3
Cerebral Hæmorrhage, &c.	70	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	9	17	24	18
Heart Disease ...	394	...	...	...	4	5	5	18	24	56	132	150
Aneurysm ...	11	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	3	2	4	1
Other Circulatory Diseases	92	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	6	12	28	45
Bronchitis ...	60	1	1	...	...	1	...	3	9	4	13	28
Pneumonia (all forms) ...	132	13	11	5	5	12	9	13	15	22	13	14
Other Respiratory Diseases	20	1	1	...	...	1	2	3	4	2	4	2
Peptic Ulcer ...	23	...	...	...	...	...	1	6	7	2	4	3
Diarrhœa, &c. ...	20	13	1	2	...	...	...	...	1	2	1	...
Appendicitis ...	6	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	1	1	2	...
Cirrhosis of Liver ..	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	2
Other Diseases of Liver, etc ...	11	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6	4	1
Other Digestive Diseases ...	28	3	1	1	1	1	...	2	4	5	5	5
Acute and Chronic Nephritis	30	...	...	...	...	2	1	2	8	7	4	6
Puerperal Sepsis ...	7	...	...	...	...	1	4	2	...	...	...	...
Other Puerperal Causes ...	2	...	..	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...
Congenital Debility, Premature Birth, Malformation, etc. ...	78	78	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Senility ...	22	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	21
Suicide ...	21	...	...	...	...	1	5	4	4	6	1	...
Other Violence ...	52	3	1	4	8	5	3	1	4	8	13	2
Other Defined Diseases	137	5	...	2	12	3	11	8	23	22	34	17
Causes ill-defined or unknown ...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...
Totals ...	1582	129	22	23	52	53	75	105	174	253	352	344

TABLE IV.

## VITAL STATISTICS IN WARDS, 1934.

WARD	Adjusted Population	Nett Births	Birth Rate	Nett Deaths	Death Rate	Deaths under 1 year	Infant Mortality Rate	Deaths from Diarrhoea under 2 years	Diarrhoea Death Rate per 1,000 Births	Deaths from Phthisis	Rate	Deaths from Tuberculosis all forms	Rate	Deaths from Respiratory diseases, excluding Phthisis	Rate
St. Peter ...	5387	62	11.5	67	12.4	3	48	...	...	4	0.74	5	0.93	13	2.41
St. Mary ...	6900	108	15.7	103	14.9	8	74	1	9.26	7	1.01	8	1.16	15	2.17
St. James ...	8639	202	23.4	113	13.1	17	84	1	4.95	9	1.04	11	1.27	11	1.27
St. Matthew	10012	142	14.2	103	10.3	12	84	3	21.13	11	1.10	11	1.10	20	2.00
St. George...	13749	221	16.1	154	11.2	9	41	1	4.52	16	1.16	16	1.16	20	1.46
Heath Town	13008	182	14.0	140	10.8	11	60	1	5.49	10	0.77	11	0.85	17	1.31
Blakenhall & St. John ...	12455	193	15.5	148	11.9	16	83	2	10.36	9	0.72	9	0.72	19	1.53
Graiseley ...	13239	163	12.3	154	11.6	5	31	1	6.13	12	0.91	13	0.98	23	1.74
St. Mark & Merridale...	9580	109	11.4	108	11.3	5	46	...	...	2	0.21	2	0.21	6	0.63
Park ...	8304	122	14.7	84	10.1	4	33	1	8.20	6	0.72	6	0.72	12	1.45
Dunstall ...	10415	119	11.4	125	12.0	3	25	...	...	7	0.67	9	0.82	15	1.44
Penn ...	4596	82	17.8	54	11.7	4	49	...	...	1	0.22	1	0.22	4	0.87
St. Philips...	5311	77	14.5	46	8.7	3	39	1	13.00	2	0.38	2	0.38	3	0.56
Bushbury ...	10241	171	16.7	129	12.6	22	129	1	5.85	10	0.98	12	1.17	14	1.37
Low Hill ...	8464	305	36.0	53	6.3	7	23	1	3.28	7	0.83	9	1.06	4	0.47
Borough ...	140,300	2258	16.1	1581	11.3	129	57	14	6.20	113	0.81	125	0.89	196	1.40



TABLE V. BACTERIOLOGICAL EXAMINATIONS.

	Positive.				Negative.				
	Borough Hospital	Other Institutions	Medical Practitioners	Total	Borough Hospital	Other Institutions	Medical Practitioners	Total	Total
For Diphtheria Bacilli.	63	1	101	165	859	...	676	1535	1700
For Virulence Tests ...	2	...	1	3	...	...	...	...	3
For Hæmolytic Streptococci. ...	14	...	2	16	91	1	2	94	110
For Tubercle Bacilli. Sputum ...	...	...	33	33	...	...	149	149	182
Others ...	2	...	...	2	6	...	4	10	12
Totals ...	81	1	137	219	956	1	831	1788	2007

TABLE VI.

DEATHS UNDER 1 YEAR, ARRANGED ACCORDING TO WEEKS AND MONTHS.

CAUSE OF DEATH.			Under 1 week	1-2 weeks	2-3 weeks	3-4 weeks	Total under 4 weeks	1-3 months	3-6 months	6-9 months	9-12 months	Total Deaths under 1 year
All Causes {	Certified ...	...	56	8	6	5	75	22	12	10	9	128
	Uncertified	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	1
{	Enteric Fever ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Small Pox ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
{	Measles ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Scarlet Fever ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
{	Whooping Cough ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	2
	Diphtheria and Croup ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	1
{	Influenza ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Erysipelas ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
{	Tuberculous Meningitis	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1
	Abdominal Tuberculosis	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
{	Other Tuberculous Diseases	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Meningitis (not tuberculous)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	1
{	Convulsions ...	...	2	...	...	...	2	1	...	...	...	3
	Laryngitis ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
{	Bronchitis ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	1
	Pneumonia (all forms) ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	3	3	3	11
{	Diarrhoea ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	1
	Enteritis ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	5	2	3	12
{	Gastritis ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Syphilis ...	...	...	1	1	...	2	2	...	...	...	4
{	Rickets ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Suffocation (overlying)	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	2
{	Injury at birth ...	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	1
	Atelectasis ...	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	1
{	Congenital Malformations	...	9	3	2	3	17	4	...	...	...	21
	Premature Birth ...	...	37	1	2	2	42	2	...	...	...	44
{	Atrophy, Debility and Marasmus	...	2	1	...	...	3	1	...	...	...	4
	Other Causes ...	...	5	2	1	...	8	4	1	3	3	19
Totals ...			57	8	6	5	76	22	12	10	9	129



TABLE VII. DIARRHŒA AND ENTERITIS.

Year.	Deaths under 2 years.	Death Rate per 1,000 Births.	
		Wolverhampton.	England and Wales.
1925	23	11·02	8·40
1926	17	8·18	8·70
1927	25	10·56	6·30
1928	27	10·21	7·00
1929	17	6·72	8·10
1930	16	6·58	6·00
1931	14	6·10	6·00
1932	17	7·77	6·60
1933	24	11·75	7·10
1934	14	6·20	5·50

TABLE VIII.

## MIDWIVES.

No. of midwives on Register	...	...	54
No. of trained midwives working independently	...	...	34
No. of trained midwives in Institutions	...	...	18
No. of untrained midwives working independently	...	...	2

## NOTIFICATIONS RECEIVED FROM MIDWIVES.

(a) Of sending for medical assistance	...	...	730
(b) Of still births	...	...	32
(c) Of proposal to substitute artificial feeding	...	...	28
(d) Of being a source of infection	...	...	12

## WORK OF THE SUPERINTENDENT OF MIDWIVES.

(a) No. of routine visits to midwives	...	...	311
(b) No. of special visits to midwives	...	...	87
(c) No. of special visits to patients	...	...	10
(d) No. of visits <i>re</i> still births	...	...	51
(e) No. of visits <i>re</i> Puerperal Fever and Puerperal Pyrexia cases	...	...	30
TOTAL VISITS			489

TABLE IX.

CONDITIONS FOR WHICH DOCTORS WERE CALLED IN BY MIDWIVES  
PREGNANCY.

Ante-partum Hæmorrhage	...	...	...	26
Abortion	...	...	...	6
Miscarriage	...	...	...	13
Toxæmias (a) Unclassified	...	...	12	} 14
(b) Eclampsia	...	...	2	
Indefinite diagnosis	...	...	...	39

## LABOUR.

Abnormal presentation	...	...	52
Prolonged 1st stage	...	...	34
Prolonged 2nd stage	...	..	40
Obstructed labour	...	..	13
Uterine inertia	...	..	15
Contracted pelvis	...	..	2
Placenta prævia	...	...	2
Unsatisfactory general condition of Mother	...	...	20
Indefinite diagnosis	...	...	6

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Post-partum Hæmorrhage	...	...	...	19
Retained and Adherent Membranes	...	...	...	4
Ruptured Perineum	...	...	...	93
Still-births	...	...	...	32

## PUERPERIUM.

Puerperal rise of Temperature	...	...	...	34
Subinvolution...	...	...	...	1
Indefinite Diagnosis	...	...	...	10
Death of Mother	...	...	...	—

## INFANT.

Ophthalmia	...	...	...	101
Convulsions	...	...	...	1
Premature Birth	...	...	...	29
Atrophy, Debility and Marasmus	...	...	...	27
Congenital Malformations	...	...	...	9
Birth Injury	...	..	..	—
Icterus Neonatorum	...	...	...	—
Pemphigus	...	...	...	—
Death of Infant	..	..	..	41
Unclassified (Indefinite Diagnosis)	...	...	...	48

TABLE X.

## MATERNITY AND CHILD WELFARE CENTRES.

	Ward Street	Lea Road	Park Lane	Stafford Street	Moseley Village	Penn Road	Totals
INFANTS							
No. of Sessions ... ..	120	121	126	121	49	47	584
New Cases under 1 year ...	245	257	358	195	34	83	1172
New Cases over 1 year ...	31	48	58	26	10	30	203
Attendances under 1 year...	2702	3238	4205	2678	600	1322	14745
Attendances over 1 year ...	1684	1732	1913	1655	481	798	8263
Total Attendances ...	4386	4970	6118	4333	1081	2120	23008
Average Attendances per Session ... ..	37	41	49	36	22	45	...
EXPECTANT MOTHERS							
No. of Sessions ... ..	50	47	50	48	...	...	195
New Cases ... ..	145	156	135	71	...	...	507
Total Attendances ...	560	708	710	350	...	...	2328
Average Attendances per Session ... ..	11.2	15.1	14.2	7.3	...	...	...

TABLE XI.

## DENTAL CLINIC.

Sessions	Attendances	Extractions	Dentures Supplied
48	498	1082	80

TABLE XII.

## OPHTHALMIA NEONATORUM.

CASES.			Vision un- impaired.	Vision impaired.	Total Blindness.	Deaths
Notified.	Treated.					
	At Home.	In Hospital				
42	30	10 (out- patients) 2 (in- patients)	42	...	...	...



TABLE XIII. MATERNITY AND CHILD WELFARE.  
WORK OF HEALTH VISITORS, 1934.

District.	First Visits.	Re-visits.	Visits to Toddlers.	Ineffective Visits.	Special Visits.	Clinics.	Total.
N.	345	688	1613	369	158	150	3323
N.W.	206	564	1422	604	174	150	3120
E.	176	603	1500	433	222	174	3108
N.E.	231	871	1778	307	187	151	3525
S.E.	286	729	1646	434	284	142	3521
S.W.	292	642	1713	405	193	136	3381
S.	249	682	1396	429	221	146	3123
H.T.	230	749	938	396	271	121	2705
Pn.	192	606	1106	211	242	142	2499
TOTALS	2207	6134	13112	3588	1952	1312	28,305

TABLE XIV.  
MATERNITY AND CHILD WELFARE.  
BIRTHS

Births Notified				Male	Female	Sex not stated	Total
By Midwives	...	...	...	1159	1053	11	2223
„ Doctors	...	...	...	225	219	...	444
„ Others	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
							2667
STILL-BIRTHS							
By Midwives	...	...	...	56	51	...	107
„ Doctors	...	...	...	9	14	...	23
„ Others ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
							130

TABLE XV.  
BACTERIOLOGICAL AND BIOLOGICAL EXAMINATION OF MILK.

SAMPLES TAKEN.					RESULTS OF EXAMINATION.										B Presence of Living Tubercle Bacilli.		
Grade (or Class) of Milk.	Purveyors Concerned.		Number of Samples Taken.		A. Bacteriological Content.												
	Pro- ducers (1)	Retailers (2)	A. Bac- terio- logical (3)	B. Bio- logical (4)	C. Total (5)	500 and under (6)	501 to 1,000 (7)	1,001 to 5,000 (8)	5,001 to 10,000 (9)	10,001 to 100,000 (10)	Over 100,000 (11)	1 cc. (12)	0.1 cc. (13)	0.01 cc. (14)		Nega- tive (15)	Posi- tive (16)
A. "Graded Milks—																	
Certified	1	—	4	1	5	2	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—
Grade "A" (T.T.)	1	5	15	2	17	5	1	6	1	1	1	2	2	2	2	2	—
Grade "A" (Pasteurised)	1	—	3	1	4	3*	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—
Grade "A"	3	11	30	9	39	3	9	9	4	4	1	12	8	5	8	1	—
Pasteurised	4	—	8	1	9	1	2	3	—	2	—	5	1	1	1	—	1
Total	10	16	60	14	74	14	13	19	5	7	2	19	11	8	13	1	—
B. Ungraded Milks—																	
Ordinary	16	1	17	97	114	—	2	4	5	6	—	14	9	7	92	5	—
Sterilized	2	—	2	—	2	2*	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Total	18	1	19	97	116	2	2	4	5	6	—	14	9	7	92	5	—

\*Three Samples in column (6) were reported "sterile" (i.e. one sample of Grade "A" Pasteurised and the two samples of Sterilized). The retailers and producers—(or the Authority concerned, where the premises were outside the Borough) of the samples included in columns 10 to 14 inclusive, were notified of the unsatisfactory result of the sample and—where the producers' premises were situated within the district, advice was given with a view to improving the quality of the milk. In each one of these cases, the sample was followed up by taking further samples until the results showed the desired improvement.

TABLE XVI.—FACTORIES, WORKSHOPS AND WORKPLACES.

## 1.—DETAILS OF PREMISES REGISTERED, 1934.

(a) Workshops on Register 31st December, 1934 (Section 131)	Total Number
Boot and Shoe Makers or Repairers, 79 ; Lockmakers, 21 ; Tailors, 52 ; Dressmakers, 65 ; Builders, Joiners, &c., 55 ; Milliners, 22 ; Cabinet Makers, 13 ; Upholsterers, 12 ; Smiths, 17 ; Spectacle Frame Makers, 7 ; File Cutters, 7 ; Key Makers, 1 ; Various other trades, 225 ; Bakehouses (including 39 "Factories") 74... ..	575
(b) Occupied Factories within Borough on 31st December, 1934	618

## 2.—INSPECTIONS OF FACTORIES, WORKSHOPS AND WORKPLACES, 1934.

Premises.	Number of		
	Inspections.	Written Notices.	Prosecutions
Factories (including Factory Laundries and Bakehouses) ... ..	370	27	...
Workshops (including Workshop Laundries and Bakehouses) ... ..	2766	47	...
Workplaces (other than Outworkers' premises) ... ..	629	88	...
Total ... ..	3765	162	Nil

## 3.—DEFECTS FOUND AND REMEDY OF SAME, 1934.

Classification of Defects.	Number of defects.			No. of Prosecutions.
	Found.	Remedied.	Referred to H.M. Inspector	
(a) NUISANCES UNDER THE PUBLIC HEALTH ACTS :—				
Want of cleanliness ... ..	37	52	...	...
Want of ventilation ... ..	4	4	...	...
Overcrowding ... ..	...	...	...	...
Want of drainage to floors ... ..	2	2	...	...
Other Nuisances ... ..	124	133	...	...
* Sanitary Accommodation { insufficient ... ..	9	11	...	...
{ unsuitable, or defective ... ..	38	48	...	...
{ not separate for sexes ... ..	9	7	...	...
(b) Offences under Factory and Workshops Acts :—				
Breach of special sanitary requirements <i>re</i> Bakehouses (ss. 97 to 100)	17	49		
(c, †) Other Offences ... ..	9	10	9	...
Total ... ..	249	316	9	Nil

\* Section 22 of the Public Health (Amendment) Act, 1890, is in force, and the standard aimed at is that laid down in the special Order dated February, 1903.

† Excluding offences relating to outwork and offences under the Sections mentioned in the Schedule to the Ministry of Health (Factories and Workshops Transfer of Powers) Order, 1921.



TABLE XVI.—*Continued.*

## 4.—HOME WORK (OUTWORKERS' PREMISES), 1934.

NATURE OF WORK.		LISTS OF OUTWORKERS (SEC. 107).								Number of Outworkers notified—with premises within District.
		Received						Forwarded		
		From Employers			From other L.A.'s			to other L.A.'s		
		Lists	Factory or Workshops	Outworkers' Premises	Lists	Factory or Workshops	Outworkers' Premises	Lists	Outworkers	
(1)		(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)
Manufacturers of—										
Wearing Apparel	...	18	7	26	1	...	...	1	1	25
Bedding	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...
Locks, &c.	...	1	...	2	...	...	..	1	1	1
Totals	...	20	7	29	1	Nil	Nil	2	2	26

## 5.—OTHER DETAILS. 1934.

DETAILS.	Number
(a) MATTERS NOTIFIED TO H.M. INSPECTOR OF FACTORIES :—	
Failure to affix Abstract of Factory and Workshops Act ...	9
Workshops equipped with power or becoming "Factories" ...	2
Other matters .. ... ..	1
(b) Matters notified to L.A. by H.M. Inspector :—	
Action taken with respect to mat- ters referred by H.M. Inspector as remediable under the Public Health Acts, but not under the Factory Acts ... ..	i. Notified by H.M. Insp'ct'r ii. Reports (of action taken) sent to H.M. Inspector ...
	13 13
(c) Underground Bakehouses (Sect. 101) : -	
Certificates granted during the year .. ..	Nil
Premises in use at end of the year .. ..	Nil

TABLE XVII.

SUMMARY OF DISTRICT INSPECTORS' ROUTINE INSPECTION WORK, 1934.

PREMISES INSPECTED	DISTRICTS.							Work-shops	Assistant Inspectors		TOTAL
	Hs'g	S.W.	W.	N.W.	N.E.	E.	S.E.		1	2	
Dwelling Houses—											
Inspns. under Housing Acts...	—	6	62	98	43	142	205	—	272	195	1023
re General Defects ...	181	696	592	1509	1454	1653	1977	—	754	1401	10217
Re-inspection, Calls, etc. ...	20	1511	590	6076	887	2248	1342	—	63	18	12755
Houses-Let-in-Lodgings ...	—	39	33	2	14	4	7	—	—	—	99
Cowsheds ...	—	139	—	202	56	24	2	—	9	—	432
Dairies ...	—	165	109	620	134	21	33	—	245	—	1327
Bottled Milk-Shops and Milk Purveyors ...	—	163	376	1313	85	107	120	—	690	15	2869
Factories ...	—	—	—	1	1	1	—	98	2	—	103
Workshops ...	—	1	—	1	—	—	—	2499	—	—	2501
Workplaces or Business Premises	—	3	1	1	—	62	22	540	—	—	629
Bakehouses ...	—	130	130	159	49	32	33	1	—	—	534
Outworkers' Premises ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	88	—	—	88
Licensed Houses ...	—	—	3	52	—	3	2	—	2	—	62
Restaurants, Eating Houses, Cafés ...	—	—	2	51	—	3	1	—	2	—	59
Places of Public Entertainment..	—	45	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	48
Schools or Colleges ...	—	1	2	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	5
Tents, Vans, Sheds, etc. ...	—	1	8	35	—	21	1	—	—	1	67
Slaughterhouses ...	—	210	40	63	435	457	650	—	32	—	1887
Fried Fish Shops ...	—	218	70	296	72	43	79	—	73	42	893
Other Offensive Trade Premises..	—	41	33	71	—	23	16	31	4	—	219
Stables ...	—	53	12	366	20	29	46	—	9	—	535
Piggeries ...	—	—	1	180	31	14	29	—	11	—	266
Fowls, Pigeons, Other Animals, etc. ...	—	4	3	250	11	11	23	—	13	—	315
Cesspools ...	—	8	—	9	3	1	—	—	—	—	21
Wells ...	—	—	—	5	2	—	—	—	—	—	7
Rain-water Tanks or Cisterns ...	—	3	5	40	10	4	—	—	—	—	62
Ice-Cream Manufacturing Premises ...	—	168	97	41	37	1	16	—	—	1	361
Ice-Cream Purveyors & Vehicles	—	267	147	97	98	53	64	1	8	4	739
Registered Preserved, etc., Meat Premises ...	—	—	40	—	1	1	3	—	1	—	46
Restaurants and Café Kitchens...	—	—	81	—	—	5	1	—	—	—	87
Butchers' Shops or Stalls ...	—	168	205	1382	221	518	172	—	36	—	2702
Fish, Fruit or Provision Shops	—	200	35	1583	8	19	7	—	71	3	1926
Other Premises where Food Stored, Sold, etc. ...	—	70	423	649	571	25	96	6	2	9	1851
Waste Water Closets ...	—	7	—	2	2	—	7	—	—	—	18
Pan or Pail Closets ...	—	3	—	1	4	—	—	—	—	—	8
Privies or Privy Middens ...	—	—	—	2	—	1	—	—	—	—	3
Drainage ...	16	190	382	185	249	92	319	43	173	64	1713
Cellar Drainage ...	—	14	2	46	15	11	9	—	4	—	101
Water Closets, Urinals, Slop Sinks ...	—	443	214	929	615	1181	124	8	131	78	3723
Washing Accommodation ...	—	434	212	929	423	627	77	—	97	73	2872
Yards or Courts ...	—	679	216	654	231	498	61	—	76	35	2450
Accumulations ...	—	1	21	32	17	37	25	—	1	—	134
Markets, Fairs, etc. ...	—	266	2254	810	875	229	84	—	—	—	4518
Public Conveniences ...	—	38	—	72	3	18	—	—	—	—	131
Public Buildings or Institutions	—	5	1	1	—	2	1	—	—	—	10
Rent Restriction, etc., Acts ...	—	—	—	—	1	—	1	—	—	—	2
Smoke Abatement Act ...	—	17	13	53	31	6	9	10	—	—	139
Canal Boats Acts & Regulations	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	512	—	—	513
Rag Flock Act ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	55	—	—	55
Infectious Disease Enquiries made ...	—	130	124	54	404	152	143	—	168	172	1317
Interviews with Owners or Tradesmen ...	—	200	106	696	1175	190	248	216	18	3	2852
Complaints Received and Investigated ...	—	276	298	878	345	405	626	41	134	61	3071
Drains Tested by Smoke or Colour ...	—	24	10	35	2	16	91	—	14	27	221
Do. do. do. Water ...	—	19	2	16	48	—	12	—	—	—	99
Premises Disinfected ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	7	1033	1040
Re-inspections other than Houses	28	577	54	4829	39	94	38	63	101	173	6572
Miscellaneous Visits ...	7	478	508	851	2114	1451	902	160	329	2109	10351
TOTALS ...	252	8111	7520	26229	10836	10536	7724	6401	3552	5517	86678



TABLE XVIII.

ANALYSIS OF SANITARY DEFECTS REPORTED, 1934.

TYPE OF DEFECTS.	DISTRICTS						Work-shops.	Assistant Inspectors		TOTAL
	S.W.	W.	N.W.	N.E.	E.	S.E.		1	2	
(A) Dwelling Houses:—*										
Insufficient ventilation ...	8	5	22	28	4	5	—	—	2	74
Do. water supply ...	7	16	20	26	66	20	—	—	—	155
Absence of proper sink ...	5	4	—	3	10	2	—	—	—	24
Defective or insanitary sinks ...	6	7	26	3	—	29	—	—	—	71
Defective waste-pipes ...	5	17	9	5	9	4	—	—	—	49
Absence of ventilated food store ...	5	—	—	4	18	1	—	—	—	28
Absence of adequate washing accommodation ...	4	4	—	—	2	1	—	—	—	11
Defective washing accommodation ...	25	22	52	22	22	11	—	—	—	154
Insufficient sanitary accomm'n ...	19	1	3	13	8	7	—	1	—	52
Defective W.C. fittings, etc. ...	15	25	48	14	20	16	—	—	—	138
Broken W.C. basins ...	1	1	3	1	3	1	—	—	—	10
Insufficient or defective drainage ...	18	18	40	21	30	15	—	—	—	142
Improper refuse receptacle ...	2	3	5	4	6	4	—	—	—	24
Obstructed drains ...	39	40	35	20	70	48	—	2	1	255
Unpaved, etc., yard paving ...	7	17	168	25	7	7	—	—	—	231
Overcrowding ...	14	6	24	12	14	10	—	2	1	83
Defective roofs ...	68	74	342	81	72	80	—	—	1	718
Damp exposed walls ...	6	11	27	18	11	38	—	—	2	113
Broken, etc., gutters or downspouts ...	22	35	42	27	38	23	—	—	—	187
Obstructed gutters or downspouts ...	8	10	7	5	10	7	—	—	—	47
Perished pointing to brickwork ...	42	68	450	175	43	62	—	1	1	842
Absence of efficient damp-proof course ...	13	5	6	29	6	4	—	—	—	63
Leaking or insanitary rain-water tanks ...	2	2	23	2	3	—	—	—	—	32
Collapsed, etc., ceilings ...	6	4	5	40	29	5	—	1	1	91
Damp or broken, etc., tiled floors ...	15	11	43	88	6	8	—	—	—	171
Decayed, etc., timber floors ...	13	16	92	40	18	25	—	—	1	205
Emission of smoke—defective flues ...	7	5	17	7	9	11	—	—	—	56
Dirty walls or ceilings or rooms, etc. ...	45	84	127	14	23	22	—	—	2	317
Rooms infested with vermin ...	11	1	4	2	5	6	—	—	—	29
Nuisance from keeping of animals, etc. ...	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
Miscellaneous defects ...	285	221	1429	510	221	263	—	1	9	2939
TOTALS ...	723	734	3069	1239	783	735	—	8	21	7312
(B) Defects upon Other Premises—										
Cowsheds ...	3	—	15	18	3	—	—	—	—	39
Dairies, Milkshops, etc. ...	—	6	3	13	8	6	—	—	—	36
Factories ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	39	—	—	39
Workshops ...	—	—	1	—	—	—	67	—	—	68
Workplaces or Business Premises... 1	18	1	1	22	3	78	1	—	—	125
Bakehouses ...	3	6	2	2	1	3	—	—	—	17
Licensed Houses, Restaurants, etc. 3	7	9	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	22
Schools or Colleges ...	13	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	16
Tents, Vans, Sheds, etc. ...	—	2	2	—	4	—	—	—	—	8
Slaughterhouses ...	—	—	—	9	2	—	—	—	—	11
Fried Fish Shops ...	—	2	—	23	3	2	—	—	—	30
Other Offensive Trade Premises... 25	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	25
Ice Cream Premises ...	15	15	—	14	—	—	—	—	—	44
Registered Potted, etc., Meat Premises ...	—	9	—	—	—	10	—	—	—	19
Butchers' Shops or Stalls ...	—	25	1	—	2	—	—	—	—	28
Other Food Shops, etc. ...	2	10	—	—	1	3	—	—	—	16
Stables ...	1	5	—	6	8	12	8	—	—	40
Piggeries ...	—	—	5	5	1	3	—	—	—	14
Canal Boats ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	79	—	—	79
Nuisances under Smoke Abatement Act ...	—	—	2	—	5	—	1	—	—	8
Other Premises—not classified above ...	4	29	5	6	9	10	—	—	—	63
TOTALS ...	45	162	46	100	69	52	272	1	—	74
Total Defects (all Premises) ...	768	896	3115	1339	852	787	272	9	21	8051

\*The figures in this Table do not include the defects discovered in dwelling-houses examined preparatory to action under Parts 1 and 2 of the Housing Act, 1930, or those referred to other Departments.



TABLE XIX.

## NOTICES SERVED WITH RESPECT TO SANITARY DEFECTS REPORTED

(vide Table XVIII.), 1934.

FORM OF NOTICE.				DISTRICT INSPECTORS.							Assistant Inspectors		TOTALS
				S.W.	W.	N.W.	N.E.	E.	S.E.	Work- shop In.			
A. INFORMAL:—											1	2	
i. re " Housing Defects " ...				180	201	499	232	264	227	165	5	2	1610
ii. re Other Defects ...				51	83	69	74	79	50	165	2	—	573
TOTAL ...				231	284	568	306	343	277	165	7	2	2183
B. STATUTORY:—													
i. Public Health Acts ...				35	36	220	115	62	107	15	—	1	591
ii. Other Statutes, etc. ...				54	46	52	27	86	66	14	2	—	347
TOTAL ...				89	82	272	142	148	173	29	2	1	938

C. TOTAL Number "INFORMAL" Notices served=2,183, involving 3,283 premises and 8,059 defects.

TOTAL Number "STATUTORY" Notices served=938, involving 1,586 premises and 3,037 defects.

## D. DEFECTS REFERRED TO OTHER DEPARTMENTS.

i. Borough Engineer ...	...	...	...	...	...	246
ii. Water Engineer ...	...	...	...	...	...	115
iii. Cleansing Department	...	...	...	...	...	30
iv. Housing Manager ...	...	...	...	...	...	49
v. Other Departments	...	...	...	...	...	20
Total	...	...	...	...	...	460

## E. NOTICES COMPLIED WITH.

Form of Notice.	No. Complied with.	Premises involved.	Improvements effected.
INFORMAL:—			
i. re "Housing Defects" ...	1554	3241	8284
ii. re Other Defects ...	481	527	611
TOTAL ...	2035	3768	8895
STATUTORY:—			
i. Public Health Acts ...	595	759	2743
ii. Other Statutes, etc. ...	343	810	364
TOTAL ...	938	1569	3107

TABLE XX.

IMPROVEMENTS EFFECTED BY COMPLIANCE WITH NOTICES, 1934.

NATURE OF IMPROVEMENT.	DISTRICTS.						Work-shops.	Assistant Inspectors		TOTAL.
	S.W.	W.	N.W.	N.E.	E.	S.E.		1	2	
(A) Dwelling Houses:—										
Additional windows or improved ventilation ... ..	31	12	21	9	9	22	—	—	—	104
Internal water supply provided...	12	17	71	17	58	40	—	—	—	215
Separate sinks provided ... ..	10	10	23	14	—	8	—	—	—	65
Sinks replaced or repaired ... ..	1	3	25	13	3	16	—	—	—	61
Waste-pipes trapped, renewed or repaired ... ..	4	17	9	4	7	4	—	—	—	45
Ventilated food-store provided ...	8	—	—	—	7	1	—	—	—	16
Washing accommodation provided	9	—	2	—	13	7	—	—	—	31
Washing accommodation improved or repaired ... ..	21	24	64	11	34	20	—	—	—	174
Separate or sufficient W.C. provided	55	5	6	15	2	11	—	—	—	94
Repairs to existing W.C.'s... ..	16	24	42	7	24	18	—	—	—	131
New W.C. basins fitted ... ..	1	4	6	1	3	2	—	—	—	17
Proper or improved drainage provided ... ..	54	32	42	15	28	18	—	—	—	189
Dust-bins provided and receptacles for same ... ..	9	2	7	2	7	2	—	—	—	29
Obstructed drains, etc. cleansed	42	44	35	24	79	52	—	—	—	276
Yards or passages paved ... ..	40	24	154	84	6	11	—	—	—	319
Overcrowding remedied ... ..	6	1	8	7	4	8	—	—	—	34
Roofs reconstructed or repaired ...	81	68	461	103	120	97	—	—	—	930
Walls rendered to remedy dampness ... ..	16	13	33	15	46	33	—	—	—	156
New gutters or downspouts fixed	81	57	219	112	82	25	—	—	—	576
Downspouts or gutters cleansed or repaired ... ..	7	7	7	2	22	8	—	—	—	53
Brickwork re-pointed or repaired	46	50	488	145	105	107	—	—	—	941
Damp-proof-courses provided ...	19	6	6	9	2	1	—	—	—	43
Rain water tanks cleansed, repaired or abolished ... ..	1	3	16	4	1	—	—	—	—	25
Ceilings re-plastered or re-lined ...	9	6	2	19	22	3	—	—	—	61
Impervious floors provided or repaired ... ..	73	31	247	44	21	36	—	—	—	452
Timber floors re-laid or repaired	27	8	104	12	35	35	—	—	—	221
Chimney flues rendered efficient ...	6	4	17	6	7	9	—	—	—	49
Rooms, etc., cleansed & redecorated	56	81	120	16	103	47	—	—	—	423
Houses cleared of vermin ... ..	3	2	1	3	5	10	—	—	—	24
Nuisances re animals, etc., remedied	2	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3
Miscellaneous repairs (not classified above) ... ..	320	164	1128	194	267	311	—	—	—	2384
Waste-water closets converted ...	42	—	1	4	—	7	—	—	—	54
Pan or pail closets converted ...	2	—	5	3	—	—	—	—	—	10
Privies or privy-middens converted	—	—	1	—	2	—	—	—	—	3
Wells closed ... ..	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
Cesspools abolished ... ..	3	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	4
Accumulations removed ... ..	3	11	12	7	12	5	—	—	—	50
TOTALS ... ..	1116	731	3384	922	1136	974	—	—	—	8263

TABLE XX.—*Continued.*

NATURE OF IMPROVEMENT.	DISTRICTS.						Work-shops.	Assistant Inspectors		TOTAL
	S.W.	W.	N.W.	N.E.	E.	S.E.		1	2	
<b>B) Other Premises (Summarised)—</b>										
Cowsheds ... ..	7	—	19	34	4	—	—	—	—	64
Dairies, Milkshops, etc. ... ..	—	12	1	20	—	—	—	—	—	33
Factories, Workshops and Out-workers ... ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	193	—	—	193
Workplaces and Business Premises	1	10	2	1	13	2	46	—	—	75
Bakehouses ... ..	3	16	7	15	3	5	—	—	—	49
Licensed Houses, Restaurants, etc.	4	9	8	3	—	—	—	—	—	24
Tents, Vans or Sheds ... ..	—	1	11	—	4	—	—	—	—	16
Slaughterhouses ... ..	—	—	—	10	3	—	—	—	—	13
Fried Fish Shops ... ..	—	3	—	16	3	8	—	—	—	30
Other Offensive Trade Premises ...	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
Ice Cream Premises, etc. ... ..	15	20	—	12	—	—	—	—	—	47
Registered Potted, etc., Meat Premises ... ..	—	—	—	—	12	—	—	—	—	12
Butchers' Shops or Stalls ... ..	2	13	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	21
Other Food Premises ... ..	—	5	3	—	—	5	—	—	—	13
Stables ... ..	1	1	—	7	7	5	—	—	—	21
Piggeries ... ..	—	—	—	6	1	8	—	—	—	15
Canal Boats ... ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	46	—	—	46
Excessive emissions of smoke, etc.	—	—	2	—	4	—	1	—	—	7
Other Improvements (not otherwise classified) ... ..	2	16	1	11	13	10	—	—	—	53
<b>TOTALS (other Premises)</b>	<b>35</b>	<b>112</b>	<b>55</b>	<b>135</b>	<b>67</b>	<b>43</b>	<b>286</b>	<b>—</b>	<b>—</b>	<b>733</b>
<b>Totals (All Premises) ...</b>	<b>1151</b>	<b>843</b>	<b>3439</b>	<b>1057</b>	<b>1203</b>	<b>1017</b>	<b>286</b>	<b>—</b>	<b>—</b>	<b>8996</b>



## TABLE XXI.

## LEGAL PROCEEDINGS INSTITUTED.

(Other than under the Food and Drugs (Adulteration) Act, 1928.)

Statute, Byelaws or Regulations under which proceedings were instituted	Number of Summons issued.	Number of Premises Concerned.	Description of Default or Offence.	RESULT.
The Wolverhampton Corporation Act, 1925, Section 80 (2)	5	5	Non-compliance with Notice to provide sinks.	Work commenced before hearing; Adjourned 14 days and sinks provided in interim; costs recovered.
The Housing Act, 1930, Sections 19 and 39 and The Small Tenements Recovery Act, 1838.	1	1	Application for Order re vacant possession of house whereon a Demolition Order was operative.	House vacated. Summons withdrawn.
Ditto ...	1	1	Ditto ...	Ditto
The Public Health Act, 1875, Sections 94 and 96.	1	1	Non-compliance with Notices to abate nuisances arising from general defects	Work done prior to hearing. Costs imposed and recovered.
Ditto ...	1	5	Ditto ...	Ditto
Ditto ...	1	1	Ditto ...	Ditto
Ditto ...	2	1	Non-compliance with Notice to abate nuisance arising from overcrowding.	Ditto
Ditto ...	1	1	Ditto ...	Ditto
Ditto ...	1	1	Ditto ...	Ditto
Ditto ...	1	1	Non-compliance with Notice to abate nuisances arising from general defects.	Work commenced prior to hearing; Case adjourned 7 days and subsequently for further 7 days; Nuisance abated; Costs recovered.
Ditto ...	1	1	Ditto ...	Adjourned 14 days and subsequently a further 7 days. Work completed; Costs recovered.
Ditto ...	1	1	Ditto ...	Order made to abate nuisance; Costs imposed and recovered. Order complied with.
Ditto ...	1	2	Ditto ...	Ditto
Ditto ...	1	7	Ditto ...	Work commenced prior to hearing; Case adjourned 42 days and subsequently for a further 28 days. Nuisances abated. Costs recovered.
Ditto ...	1	3	Ditto ...	Work commenced prior to hearing; Case adjourned 28 days; Work completed; Costs recovered.
Ditto ...	1	1	Ditto ...	Work completed before hearing; Adjourned 7 days for recovery of Costs; Costs recovered.

Byelaw No. 7 — "Nuisances," 1920.	1	1	Failure to provide receptacle for manure in connection with Stable.	Convicted; Fined £2 10s. 0d. and ordered to pay costs.
Ditto ... ..	1	1	Failure to provide receptacle for manure in connection with cattle lair.	Summons withdrawn on payment of costs.
Ditto ... ..	1	1	Failure to remove manure, filth, etc., from stable.	Convicted; fined £2 and ordered to pay costs.
Ditto ... ..	1	1	Failure to remove manure, filth, etc., from cattle lairs.	Summons withdrawn on payment of costs.
The Slaughter of Animals Act, 1933, Section 3 (1).	1	1	Slaughter of animals whilst not being licensed for such purpose.	Convicted; fined 10s. and ordered to pay costs.
Ditto ... ..	1	1	Ditto ... ..	Ditto
Ditto ... ..	1	1	Ditto ... ..	Ditto
The Rag Flock Act, 1911, Section 1 (1).	1	1	Having in their possession rag flock which did not conform to the standard of cleanliness prescribed by the Rag Flock Regulations, 1912.	Warranty pleaded; Case dismissed under Probation of Offenders Act; Costs recovered.
Ditto ... ..	1	1	Ditto ... ..	Convicted; Fined £5 and ordered to pay costs.
The Housing Act, 1930, Section 39 (3)	1	1	Letting house whereon a Demolition Order under Section 19 of Housing Act, 1930, was operative.	Defendant provided alternative accommodation and house rendered void; rent refunded. Summons withdrawn; costs recovered.
The Public Health Act, 1875, Section 119.	1	1	Establishing the Offensive Trade of Fish Frying, without the consent of the Council.	Adjourned 28 days to enable application to be considered by Council. Application acceded to. Summons withdrawn; costs recovered.
The Public Health (Amendment) Act, 1907, Section 51.				
The Wolverhampton Corporation Act, 1925, Section 119 (3).	1	1	Carrying on the Offensive Trade of Fish Frying after the consent of the Council had expired.	Ditto
The Small Tenements Recovery Act, 1838.	1	1	Application for Order re vacant possession of house whereon a Demolition Order under Section 19 of Housing Act, 1930, was operative.	Adjourned 7 days; house rendered void. Summons withdrawn; costs recovered.



## WOLVERHAMPTON HOUSING CONDITIONS, 1934.

### TABLE XXII.

#### I.—INSPECTION OF DWELLING HOUSES DURING THE YEAR.

(1) (a) Total number of dwelling houses inspected for housing defects (under Public Health or Housing Acts) ...	4306
(b) Number of inspections made for the purpose ...	10217
(2) (a) Number of dwelling houses (included under sub-head (1) above) which were inspected and recorded under the Housing Consolidated Regulations, 1925 ...	1023
(b) Number of inspections made for the purpose ...	2794
(3) Number of dwelling houses found to be in a state so dangerous or injurious to health as to be unfit for human habitation ...	924
(4) Number of dwelling houses (exclusive of those referred to under the preceding sub-head) found not to be in all respects reasonably fit for human habitation ...	3382

#### II.—REMEDY OF DEFECTS DURING THE YEAR WITHOUT SERVICE OF FORMAL NOTICES.

Number of defective dwelling houses rendered fit in consequence of informal action by the Local Authority or their Officers ...	3241
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#### III.—ACTION UNDER STATUTORY POWERS DURING THE YEAR

##### A.—Proceedings under section 17, 18 and 23 of the Housing Act, 1930.

(1) Number of dwelling houses in respect of which notices were served requiring repairs ...	Nil.
(2) Number of dwelling houses which were rendered fit after service of formal notices :—	
(a) By Owners ...	Nil.
(b) By Local Authority in default of Owners ...	Nil.



TABLE XXII.—*Continued.*

## B.—Proceedings under Public Health Acts.

(1) Number of dwelling houses in respect of which Notices were served requiring defects to be remedied ... ..	3382
(2) Number of dwelling houses in which defects were remedied after service of formal notices :—	
(a) By Owners ... ..	1569
(b) By Local Authority in default of Owners ... ..	42

## C.—Proceedings under sections 19 and 21 of the Housing Act, 1930.

(1) Number of dwelling houses in respect of which Demolition Orders were made ... ..	173
(2) Number of dwelling houses demolished in pursuance of Demolition Orders ... ..	162

## D.—Proceedings under section 20 of the Housing Act, 1930.

(1) Number of separate tenements or underground rooms in respect of which Closing Orders were made ... ..	20
(2) Number of separate tenements or underground rooms in respect of which Closing Orders were determined, the tenement or room having been rendered fit ... ..	20

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## MEAT INSPECTION.

REPORT FOR YEAR 1934.

## NO. OF ANIMALS SLAUGHTERED,

Cattle	...	...	...	13,035
Calves	...	...	...	3,499
Sheep	...	...	...	50,636
Pigs	...	...	...	18,200

## OFFALS DESTROYED.

## HEADS—

Actinomycosis	...	29
Hydræmia	...	88
Tuberculosis	...	1102
Other Diseases	...	431

## LUNGS &amp; HEARTS—

Hydræmia	...	176
Parasitic Disease	...	236
Tuberculosis	...	1998
Other Diseases	...	1157

## LIVERS—

Abscesses	...	92
Cav. Angeioma	...	147
Cirrhosis	...	1944
Hydræmia	...	88
Necrosis	...	13
Parasitic Disease	...	1632
Tuberculosis	...	785
Other Diseases	...	559

## STOMACHS &amp; INTESTINES—

Hydræmia	...	176
Johnes Disease	...	94
Tuberculosis	...	1868
Other Diseases	...	612

## SPLEENS—

Hydræmia	...	88
Tuberculosis	...	465
Other Diseases	...	356

## KIDNEYS—

Hydræmia	...	176
Tuberculosis	...	292
Other Diseases	...	590

## UDDERS—

Tuberculosis	...	198
Other Diseases	...	220

## APPROXIMATE WEIGHT.

	Tons	Cwts.	Qrs.	Lbs.
Tuberculosis	37	14	3	11
Other Diseases	27	3	2	23

## CARCASSES AND PARTS OF CARCASSES DESTROYED.

Anæmia	...	17	Injury...	...	58
Asphyxia	...	22	Jaundice	...	12
Dropsy	...	232	Peritonitis	...	7
Emaciation	...	36	Pneumonia	...	—
Erysipelas	...	9	Septicæmia	...	12
Hydræmia	...	88	Tuberculosis	...	517
Immaturity	...	35	Swine Fever	...	2

Other Diseases ... 175

## APPROXIMATE WEIGHT.

	Tons	Cwts.	Qrs.	Lbs.
Tuberculosis	28	10	1	14
Other Diseases	32	9	2	17

TABLE XXIV. Total number of samples taken during the year 1934 :—  
FOOD AND DRUGS (ADULTERATION) ACT, 1928.

Article	Number Examined.			Number Adulterated, &c.		
	Formal	Informal	Total	Formal	Informal	Total
Aspirin ... ..	...	1	1	...	...	...
Blands' Pills ..	...	4	4	...	...	...
Brawn ... ..	...	3	3	...	...	...
Butter ... ..	...	12	12	...	...	...
Castor Oil ... ..	...	2	2	...	...	...
Cereals ... ..	...	8	8	...	...	...
Cheese ... ..	...	10	10	...	...	...
Cinnamon, ground ..	...	3	3	...	...	...
Cod Liver Oil ... ..	...	2	2	...	...	...
Cocoa ... ..	...	5	5	...	...	...
Cornflour ... ..	...	4	4	...	...	...
Cream ... ..	1	4	5	...	...	...
Dried Fruits ... ..	...	19	19	...	...	...
Dripping ... ..	1	2	3	1	1	2
Epsom Salts ... ..	...	5	5	..	...	..
Essence of Peppermint	...	2	2	...	...	...
Flour, Self-raising ...	...	10	10	...	...	..
Flowers of Sulphur ...	...	3	3	...	...	...
Gregory Powder ... ..	..	2	2	...	...	...
Honey ... ..	...	3	3	...	...	...
Honey, prepared ... ..	1	2	3	...	...	...
Iodine, Solution of ...	...	1	1	...	...	...
Jam ... ..	1	4	5	...	2	2
Lard ... ..	...	6	6	...	..	...
Macaroni, with eggs ...	...	2	2	...	...	...
Margarine ... ..	...	2	2	...	...	...
Marmalade ... ..	...	4	4	...	...	...
Milk ... ..	181	...	181	13	...	13
Milk, "Appeal to Cow"	...	5	5	...	..	...
Milk, Condensed ... ..	...	3	3	...	...	...
Miscellaneous ... ..	...	19	19	...	...	...
Mustard ... ..	...	3	3	..	...	...
Ointments ... ..	...	3	3	...	...	...
Olive Oil ... ..	...	3	3	...	...	...
Pepper, White ... ..	...	5	5	...	...	...
Potassium Bromide ...	...	2	2	...	..	...
Refined Borax ... ..	...	3	3	...	..	...
Sausage ... ..	5	6	11	...	...	...
Seidlitz Powders ... ..	...	2	2	...	...	...
Shredded Beef Suet ...	...	5	5	...	...	...
Sweet Spirit of Nitre... ..	2	3	5	...	2	2
Syrup, Golden ... ..	...	4	4	...	...	...
Tea ... ..	...	3	3	...	...	...
Treacle ... ..	...	1	1	...	...	...
Vinegar, Malt ... ..	1	4	5	...	1	1
Vinegar, Table ... ..	...	3	3	...	...	...
Wines and Cordials ...	...	5	5	...	3	3
TOTALS ... ..	193	207	400	14	9	23



TABLE XXV.

FOOD AND DRUGS (ADULTERATION) ACT, 1928.

Administrative action taken regarding Samples reported not to be genuine during the year ending 31st December, 1934

No. of Sample	Article	Formal or Informal	Nature of Adulteration or Irregularity	Legal Proceedings Instituted		Observations
				Fine Inflicted	Costs Imposed	
				£ s. d.	£ s. d.	
63	Milk ...	Formal	Deficient in fat 8·3% ...	5 0 0	0 13 6	
129	Milk ...	Formal	Deficient in fat 13·0% ...			Vendor cautioned
64c/k	Milk ...	Formal	Added Water 2·9% ...			Vendor cautioned
65c/k	Milk ...	Formal	Deficient in fat 5·5% ...			Vendor cautioned
			Added Water 4·5% ...			
			Added Water 1·7% ...			
161	Raspbe'y Jam	Informal	Deficient in fruit 15% ...			
166	Pork Dripping	Informal	Contained excess moisture 11·9%			
176	Milk ...	Formal	Deficient in fat 7·6% ...			Vendor cautioned
184	Pork Dripping	Formal	Contained excess moisture 2·3%			Vendor cautioned
185	Milk ...	Formal	Contained small amount added water			Vendor cautioned
205	Malt Vinegar	Informal	Contained artificial vinegar 33%			
226	Milk ...	Formal	Added water 5% ...			
228	Milk ...	Formal	Deficient in fat 13·0% ...	5 0 0	3 0 6	
10c/m	Milk ...	Formal	Deficient in fat 16·0% ...	2 0 0	3 1 6	} From same Vend
11c/m	Milk ..	Formal	Deficient in fat 20% ..		0 4 0	
12c/m	Milk	Formal	Deficient in fat 28% ...		0 4 0	
255	Milk	Formal	Deficient in fat 3%			Vendor cautioned
273	Sweet Spirit of Nitre	Informal	Deficient of Ethyl Nitrate 8%			
278	Sweet Spirit of Nitre	Informal	Deficient of Ethyl Nitrate 28%			
344	Strawb'y Jam	Informal	Deficient of fruit 7% ...			
375	Milk	Formal	Deficient in fat 5·6%			Vendor cautioned
380	Pepperm't Cordial	Informal	Benzoic acid 795 parts per million			
384	Ginger Cordial	Informal	Benzoic acid 640 parts per million			
389	Cherry Wine	Informal	No evidence of the presence of any extractives derived from cherry			

TABLE XXVI. ZYMOTIC DISEASES, 1934.

Notifiable Disease.	Notified.	Admitted to Hospital.	Deaths in Hospital.	Deaths at home of cases previously notified
Small Pox ... ..	...	...	...	...
Diphtheria ... ..	170*	157	11	1
Scarlet Fever ... ..	644†	554	3	1
Enteric Fever ... ..	1	1	...	...
Puerperal Fever ... ..	16	13	2	...
Puerperal Pyrexia ... ..	31	25	2	...
Erysipelas ... ..	42	13	2	1
Ophthalmia Neonatorum	42	2	...	...
CerebroSpinal Meningitis	2	2	1	...
Encephalitis Lethargica	2‡	...	...	1
Acute Poliomyelitis ... ..	...	...	...	...
Dysentery ... ..	1	1	...	...
Primary Pneumonia ... ..	184	89	12	16
Influenzal Pneumonia ... ..	4	...	...	...
Others ... ..	...	...	...	...

\* 18 of these proved not to be Diphtheria.

† 8    „    „    „    „    Scarlet Fever.

‡ 1    „    „    „    „    Encephalitis Lethargica.

TABLE XXVII. DISINFECTION OF PREMISES AND ARTICLES.

## 1 Rooms Disinfected—

Number of Rooms fumigated with Formaldehyde 288

Number of Rooms disinfected with Formalin . . 1128

Number of other buildings disinfected with  
Formalin, *i.e.*, 4 Wards and 4 Shelters ... 8Number of Rooms fumigated with Sulphur  
Dioxide to destroy vermin ... .. 86

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1510

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## 2. Articles Disinfected—

## i. By Steam—

Blankets - 1749. Sheets - 756. Quilts - - - - 542

Pillow Cases 947. Rugs - - 11. Dresses and Suits 132

Pillows - - 277. Mattresses 224. Miscellaneous - - 5428

Total - 10,066.

## ii By Formaldehyde—

Blankets ... .. 650.

Total ... 10,716.

## 3. Library Books Fumigated—

i. Fumigated and returned to owners ... .. 337

ii. Fumigated and added to collection for use **at**

Isolation Hospital ... .. 8

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Total ... .. 345

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TABLE XXVIII. INFECTIOUS DISEASES, YEAR 1934.

NUMBER OF NOTIFICATIONS.														Total Cases Admitted to Notified, Hospital.		DEATHS.											Total Deaths.
Age-periods.	0-1	1-2	2-3	3-4	4-5	5-10	10-15	15-20	20-35	35-45	45-65	65 & Up.			0-1	1-2	2-3	3-4	4-5	5-10	10-15	15-20	20-35	35-45	45-65	65 & Up	
Small Pox ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Diphtheria ...	2	5	6	9	12	70	26	14	17	6	3	...	170	157	...	...	1	1	1	7	1	...	...	...	1	...	12
Scarlet Fever ...	2	13	20	42	53	293	133	30	49	6	3	...	644	554	...	...	...	...	...	1	3	...	...	...	...	...	4
Enteric Fever ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Puerperal Fever ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	12	4	...	...	16	13	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	2
Puerperal Pyrexia ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6	18	7	...	...	31	25	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	2
Erysipelas ...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	1	8	7	16	8	42	13	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	3	5
Ophthalmia Neonatorum	42	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	42	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Primary Pneumonia ...	1	3	...	4	8	33	13	16	55	18	24	9	184	89	2	3	2	...	1	3	...	3	15	10	31	16	86
Influenzal Pneumonia ...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	1	1	1	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	2	3
Encephalitis Lethargica	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	2
Cerebro Spinal Fever ...	1	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	2	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	3
Acute Poliomyelitis ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Dysentery ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Malaria ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
TOTALS ...	48	22	27	56	73	399	172	67	160	49	47	19	1139	857	4	4	3	1	2	11	4	4	17	14	34	21	119



TABLE XXIX.

WARD	Small Pox	Diphtheria	Scarlet Fever	Enteric Fever	Puerperal Fever	Puerperal Pyrexia	Erysipelas	Ophthalmia Neonatorum	Primary Pneumonia	Influenzal Pneumonia	Encephalitis Lethargica	Cerebro Spinal Fever	Acute Poliomyelitis	Dysentery
St. Peter	...	3	6	...	...	3	...	1	15	...	...	1	...	...
St. Mary	...	8	20	...	...	2	2	...	14	...	...	...	...	...
St. James	...	10	64	...	2	...	8	3	20	...	1	...	...	...
St. Matthew	...	6	18	...	1	2	3	2	10	...	...	...	...	...
St. George	...	12	65	...	2	6	3	8	27	...	...	...	...	...
Heath Town	...	29	126	1	2	3	3	3	17	1	...	...	...	...
Blakenhall and St. John's	...	7	33	...	...	2	3	6	15	...	...	1	...	...
Graiseley	...	35	25	...	1	1	3	5	8	1	...	...	...	...
St. Mark's and Merridale	...	6	28	...	2	1	2	2	10	...	...	...	...	...
Park	...	8	18	...	2	3	4	3	7	...	...	...	...	...
Dunstall	...	7	28	...	...	1	5	2	5	1	...	...	...	...
Penn	...	5	25	...	...	...	3	2	10	1	...	...	...	...
St. Philip's	...	2	15	...	1	3	...	1	8	...	1	...	...	...
Bushbury	...	1	30	...	2	1	...	2	5	...	...	...	...	1
Low Hill	...	31	143	...	1	3	3	2	13	...	...	...	...	...
Borough...	...	170	644	1	16	31	42	42	184	4	2	2	..	1

TABLE XXX.      DIPHTHERIA.

Year	Cases	Deaths	Case Mortality	Death Rate per 1,000 population	
				WOLVERHAMPTON	England & Wales
1925	48	7	14·6%	0·06	0·07
1926	42	2	4·8%	0·02	0·07
1927	42	5	11·9%	0·04	0·07
1928	60	6	10·0%	0·04	0·06
1929	78	6	7·7%	0·04	0·08
1930	146	11	7·5%	0·08	0·09
1931	174	12	6·9%	0·09	0·07
1932	153	13	8·5%	0·10	0·06
1933	133	4	3·0%	0·03	0·06
1934	170	12	7·1%	0·09	0·10

TABLE XXXI      WHOOPING COUGH.

Year.	Deaths.	Death Rate per 1,000 population.	
		WOLVERHAMPTON.	England and Wales.
1925	16	0·15	0·15
1926	6	0·05	0·10
1927	57	0·44	0·09
1928	2	0·01	0·07
1929	15	0·11	0·26
1930	14	0·10	0·05
1931	13	0·10	0·06
1932	2	0·02	0·07
1933	19	0·14	0·05
1934	8	0·06	0·05

TABLE XXXII.

## BOROUGH INFECTIOUS HOSPITAL.

	Scarlet Fever.	Diph- theria.	Other Diseases.	Total.
Cases in Hospital on December 30th 1933	16	16	3	35
Cases admitted during year ... ..	630	199	20	849
Cases admitted from outside districts	74	43	—	117
Diagnosis revised ... ..	19	17	—	36
Return cases ... ..	6	—	—	6
Complications :—				
Adenitis ... ..	35	5	—	40
Otorrhœa ... ..	20	8	—	28
Nephritis ... ..	1	1	—	2
Albuminuria ... ..	3	3	—	6
Rhinorrhœa ... ..	52	15	—	67
Intercurrent diseases				
(e.g. Bronchitis) etc. ... ..	24	5	—	29
Miscellaneous ... ..	—	—	—	—
Scarlatinal Rheumatism ... ..	9	—	—	9
Cardiac ... ..	6	25	—	31
Paralysis :				
Ocular ... ..	—	3	—	3
Pharyngeal ... ..	—	4	—	4
Facial ... ..	—	3	—	3
Palatal ... ..	—	16	—	16
Minor Septic Conditions ... ..	—	3	—	3
Operations :—				
Minor Operations ... ..	6	2	—	8
Major       ,,       { Tracheotomy ... ..	—	2	—	2
{ Mastoid ... ..	2	—	—	2
{ Tonsils & Adenoids ... ..	—	—	—	—
Number of Deaths ... ..	3	13	—	16
Total cases discharged during the year	601	175	18	794
Average duration of treatment ... ..	25 days.	42 days.	17 days.	—
Average number of beds occupied	38·9	21·3	4·0	64·3
Cases in Hospital, December 29th, 1934	42	27	5	74

*The above figures refer to all cases admitted to the Borough Hospital and not solely to Wolverhampton ones.*



TABLE XXXIII.  
TUBERCULOSIS, YEAR 1934.

AGE PERIODS.	NEW CASES.				DEATHS			
	Respiratory.		Non-Respiratory.		Respiratory.		Non-Respiratory.	
	Male.	Fe- male.	Male.	Fe- male.	Male.	Fe- male.	Male.	Fe- male.
0—1	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...
1—5	...	..	2	2	...	...	1	2
5—15	1	4	3	1	1	...	2	1
15—25	10	16	2	1	7	9	...	1
25—35	20	5	...	3	16	12	...	1
35—45	17	11	...	...	12	10	...	...
45—55	19	8	...	1	20	2	1	...
55—65	8	3	1	...	17	4	1	1
65 & upwards	2	4	...	...	1	2	1	...
TOTALS ...	77	51	8	8	74	39	7	6

TABLE XXXIV.

## TUBERCULOSIS, YEAR 1934.

Interval elapsing between date of notification and date of death

	Not notified	Under 1 week	1—4 weeks	4—12 weeks	3—6 months	6—12 months	1—2 years	2—3 years	Over 3 years	Total Deaths
Pulmonary—Males ...	8	5	8	4	5	13	9	10	12	74
Pulmonary—Females...	2	3	3	3	3	9	3	4	9	39
Non-Pulmonary—Males	7	...	...	...	.	...	...	...	...	7
Non-Pulmonary—Females	4	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	6
Totals ...	21	8	11	7	8	22	13	14	22	126

TABLE XXXV. TUBERCULOSIS, 1934.

	Respiratory	Other Forms	Total
Cases notified ... ..	128	16	144
Cases re-notified ... ..	9	3	12
Changes of Address ... ..	71	1	72
Cases admitted to Institutions :			
Sanatoria... ..	101	1	102
Kinver Hospital ... ..	13	...	13
New Cross Hospital	42	2	44
Other Institutions ... ..	...	1	1
Cases discharged from Institutions :			
Sanatoria... ..	94	...	94
Kinver Hospital ... ..	18	...	18
New Cross Hospital	54	2	56
Other Institutions ... ..	...	...	...
First visits to homes by Inspectors ... ..	128	16	144
Number of Deaths ... ..	113	13	126
New Cases attending T.B Dispensary and recommended for :	102	13	115
Dispensary Treatment ... ..	3	...	3
Domiciliary Treatment ... ..	5	1	6
Hospital Treatment ... ..	2	10	12
Sanatorium Treatment ... ..	92	2	94
Cases transferred to other districts ... ..	4	...	4
Cases removed from register "Cured," etc. ... ..	121	21	142

TABLE XXXVI. ORTHOPÆDIC CLINIC.

New Cases	Attendances.	Splints, etc., supplied.
68	1681	4



TABLE XXXVII.  
CANCER DEATHS, 1934

	AGE PERIODS												Total Deaths	
	0—15		15—25		25—45		45—65		65 and upwards					
	Male	Fe- male	Male	Fe- male	Male	Fe- male	Male	Fe- male	Male	Fe- male	Male	Fe- male		
Cancer of the Buccal Cavity and Pharynx	...	...	...	...	...	...	5	...	4	...	9	...		
Cancer of the Digestive Organs & Peritoneum	...	...	1	...	1	2	23	17	25	20	50	39		
Cancer of the Respira- tory Organs ...	...	...	...	...	1	...	3	2	3	...	7	2		
Cancer of the Uterus	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	7	...	2	...	9		
Cancer of other Female Genital Organs ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	1		
Cancer of the Breast	...	...	...	...	...	3	...	4	...	6	...	13		
Cancer of the Male Genito-Urinary Or- gans ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	5	...	6	...		
Cancer of the Skin ...	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	2	...	4	...		
Cancer of other or unspecified organs ...	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	2	2	3		
TOTALS	2	...	1	...	2	5	34	31	40	30	78	67		
	2		1		7		65		70		145			

TABLE XXXVIII.

RETURN relating to all persons who were treated at the Venereal Diseases Treatment Centre at the Royal Hospital, Wolverhampton during the year ended the 31st December, 1934.

	Syphilis.		Soft Chancre.		Gonorrhœa		Conditions other than Venereal.		TOTALS.		
	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Totals
1. Number of cases on 1st January under treatment or observation ... ..	86	78	...	...	40	42	7	6	133	126	259
2 Number of cases removed from the register during any previous year which returned during the year under report for treatment or observation of the same infection ... ..	4	14	...	...	7	3	...	...	11	17	28
3. Number of cases dealt with for the first time during the year under report (exclusive of cases under item 4) suffering from—											
Syphilis, primary ... ..	20	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	20	5	25
„ secondary ... ..	3	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	3	6
„ latent in 1st year of infection ... ..	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	..	1
„ all later stages ... ..	24	19	...	...	...	...	...	...	24	19	43
„ congenital ... ..	12	13	...	...	...	...	...	...	12	13	25
Soft Chancre ... ..	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	2
Gonorrhœa, 1st year of infection ... ..	...	...	...	...	138	50	...	...	138	50	188
„ later ... ..	...	...	...	...	12	...	...	...	12	...	12
Conditions other than Venereal ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	176	88	176	88	264
4. Number of cases dealt with for the first time during the year under report known to have received treatment at other Centres for the same infection...	7	17	...	...	12	34	...	...	19	51	70
TOTALS of ITEMS 1, 2, 3 and 4 ...	157	149	2	...	209	129	183	94	551	372	923
5. Number of cases discharged after completion of treatment and final tests of cure ... ..	22	26	...	...	99	53	175	88	296	167	463
6 Number of cases which ceased to attend before completion of treatment and were, on first attendance, suffering from—											
Syphilis, primary ... ..	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	...	...
„ secondary ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
„ latent 1st year of infection ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
„ all later stages ... ..	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...
„ congenital ... ..	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...
Soft Chancre ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Gonorrhœa, 1st year of infection ... ..	...	...	...	...	13	9	...	...	13	9	22
„ later ... ..	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	2	...	...
7. Number of cases which ceased to attend after completion of treatment but before final tests of cure (see item 15)	10	9	...	...	8	3	...	...	18	12	30
8 Number of cases transferred to other centres or to institutions, or to care of private practitioners ... ..	25	24	...	...	26	16	...	...	51	40	91
9 Number of cases remaining under treatment or observation on 31st December	97	88	2	...	61	48	8	6	168	142	310
TOTALS of ITEMS 5, 6, 7, 8 and 9 ...	157	149	2	...	209	129	183	94	551	372	923

TABLE XXXVIII—*Continued*

	Syphilis		Soft Chancre		Gonorrhœa		Conditions other than Venereal		TOTALS.		
	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Totals
10. Number of cases in the following stages of Syphilis included in item 6 which failed to complete one course of treatment—											
Syphilis, primary ... ..	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	...	3
„ secondary .. ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
„ latent in 1st year of infection	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
„ all later stages ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
„ congenital ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
11. Number of attendances :—											
(a) for individual attention of the Medical Officers ... ..	2002	2162	10	25	1924	1335	400	627	4336	4149	8485
(b) For intermediate treatment, <i>e.g.</i> , irrigation dressing ... ..	27	...	2	...	5544	5895	99	...	5672	5895	11567
TOTAL ATTENDANCES ...	2029	2162	12	25	7468	7230	499	627	10008	10044	20052
12. In-patients :—											
(a) Total number of persons admitted for treatment during the year ...	7	8	...	...	5	5	1	...	13	13	26
(b) Aggregate number of “in-patient days” of treatment given ...	66	145	...	...	47	451	20	...	133	596	729
	Under 1 year		1 and under 5 years		5 and under 15 years		15 years and over		TOTALS		
	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	Totals
13. Number of cases of Congenital Syphilis in Item 3 above, classified according to age periods ... ..	...	1	...	...	4	6	8	6	12	13	25



TABLE XXXVIII.—*Continued.*

	Approved Arsenobenzene Compounds	Mercury.	Bismuth.
14. Chief preparations used in treatment of Syphilis —			
(a) Names of preparations ...	N.A.B. Sulphostab	Perchloride of Mercury Mercury Ointment	Biomostab
(b) Total number of injections given (out-patients and in-patients) ...	1140	Hyd.C.Crete	1399
*15. Are the tests recommended in Memo. V <sup>21</sup> as amended by Memo. V <sup>21A</sup> followed in deciding as to the discharge of the patient after treatment and observation for syphilis and gonorrhœa.  If not, in what way are they modified?	As before, with the following fuller particulars regarding Tertiary cases ;— 1. Superficial gummata, as in previous reports. 2. Intirstitial Keratitis, until oculist considers the condition quiescent—usually two years or over. 3. Neuro-syphilis, for a variable and lengthy period 4. Conceptional and latent Syphilis in women. Treated during each successive pregnancy.		

## Examination of Pathological Material.

	Microscopical.		Serum Tests.		
	For spirochetes	For Gonococci	Wassermann	Others for Syphilis	For Gonorrhœ
16. PATHOLOGICAL WORK :—					
(a) Number of specimens examined at and by the Medical Officer of the treatment centre ...	...	...	...	...	...
(b) Number of specimens from patients attending at the centre sent for examination to an approved laboratory ...	38	2178	1208	1152	286

\* M.O. is approved Pathologist.

No. of examinations in Laboratories, 7,383, which includes 2,279 Kahn Tests.

TABLE XXXVIII.—*Continued.*

STATEMENT showing the services rendered at the Treatment Centre during the year, classified according to the areas in which the patients resided.

	Wolverhampton.	Staffs.	Salop.	Walsall.	Birmingham.	West Bromwich.	Worcestershire.	Other Authorities.	TOTAL.
A. Number of cases in items 3 and 4 from each area found to be suffering from :—									
Syphilis ... ..	52	54	4	2	4	1	1	6	124
Soft Chancre ... ..	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	2
Gonorrhœa ... ..	100	97	10	4	22	2	2	9	246
Conditions other than venereal ... ..	119	92	11	4	15	1	4	18	264
TOTAL ... ..	272	244	25	10	41	4	7	33	636
B. Total number of attendances of all patients residing in each area ... ..	8109	6440	721	237	3007	213	176	1149	20,052
C. Aggregate number of "In-patient days" of all patients residing in each area ... ..	98	146	485	...	...	...	...	...	729
D. Number of doses of Arsenobenzene Compounds given in the Out-patient Clinic and In-patient Department to patients residing in each area ... ..	423	476	34	10	130	15	5	47	1140

(Signed),                   GEORGE MITCHELL, M.D.,  
Medical Officer of the Treatment Centre.

January 31st, 1935

...  
... ..

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